CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city (per week) ... 25
" " " (per quarter) ... $3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ... $12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ... 6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year ... 6.00
Weekly, single copy one year ... 2.50
" " six months ... 1.25
Clubs of four copies, one year ... 9.00
" " ten " ... 20.00
" " twenty " ... 40.00
And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

# Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864. NUMBER 51.

## Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

### THE NEWS.

The military situation is without change of importance. All is quiet at Atlanta, but not the quiet of inactivity. Gen. Sherman is making every preparation to meet and thwart the efforts of the enemy to assail his communications. Below Petersburg our troops still hold the position intercepting the Weldon railroad communications, and after a desperate struggle at our dislodgment, the rebels have retired. The Danville railroad is next in order, and is reported already menaced. Accounts from the Upper Potomac are confused and contradictory. The rebels show a strong line, before which our troops have fallen back to a strong position at Harper's Ferry. The statements as to the movements and intentions of the enemy, are contradictory.

The sensation of the morning is the rebel dash into Memphis on Monday morning, the details of which are voluminously told in our dispatch elsewhere. Forrest led the force, which singularly enough failed in every essential point of its main object. The rebels remained in Memphis scarcely so long as it must have occupied our telegraphic correspondent to prepare his stupendous dispatch of four thousand words. Something, however, must be conceded to a young gentleman whose post of duty has been for months unvisited by any sensational news event. The record reads well for the Union troops engaged, and everybody will enjoy the narrative except Forrest and his friends.

We give in another column a very important proclamation from Gov. Brough, of Ohio, addressed to persons in Ohio preparing to resist the draft. We are sorry to believe it is called for in Ohio and others of her sister States of the West. It embodies the feeling and determination of all loyal men and the constituted loyal authorities that the laws must be enforced, and the home traitors crushed out. This Government is lost unless capable of a vigorous effort to strike down all insurrections that aim to defy its power. The laws are ample and the power of the Government is ample to execute all measures for the crushing out of the rebellion, and the peace men who mean war upon the Government may as well be warned in time.

Fernando Wood and Vallandigham were to come journeying into this city together this morning, from the home of the latter at Dayton, where the former made a characteristic speech on Tuesday night. We give its substance in a Cincinnati dispatch elsewhere. He asserts with some confidence that a peace man on a peace platform would be nominated at Chicago, and that the Convention would be harmonious.

At a Peace meeting at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted expressing high regard for the soldiers, whereupon several of the latter, in order to test the sincerity of the "peace brethren," groaned for Jeff. Davis. This was too much for the "peace men," who, with bowie-knives and pistols, rushed upon the soldiers and drove them from the ground. The latter were unarmed.

Our St. Louis advices give the number of white persons, settlers, miners, and emigrants in transitu on the plains at 100,000. This fact will give an idea of the seriousness of the danger of a general Indian war which will find multitudes of unarmed white victims, besides multitudes it is to be hoped not unarmed, and not disposed to be made victims of.

The Iowa peace sneaks met at Iowa City to get up an outside pressure on the Chicago Convention. Our dispatch elsewhere gives their action and the resolutions passed. These would be a subject for ridicule, were not the underlying intent of so grave a nature. The assertion that the forthcoming November election will not be left to the free choice of the people, and the threat of deposition of the Republican candidate in the event of his re-election, must be set down as the idlest vaporing of treason, and yet not idle in the sense of harmless. It will be well for these Iowa treason shriekers and their brethren everywhere in the North, to remember that leaving the issues of November entirely out of the question, the present administration has six months of work yet before it, with powerful armies at its command and a loyal people at its back, time enough to bring great grief and sore punishment upon all who dare to throw themselves in the path of the war power of the government. As the Canada conductor said to the passenger on the car platform, so it may be said to some of these home traitors on the rampage, "Step inside the woggin men, ye may get harted out ther."

The London murderer, who slew his victim in a railway carriage a few weeks since, under circumstances that have been widely narrated in the press, and who took passage in a sailing vessel for America, was captured on her arrival at New York yesterday. The Admiralty sent off officers in a swift steamer to make the arrest, the success of which will be a subject of congratulation on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is said that Vallandigham, by an engagement with Col. Wood, will stand at the Chicago Museum each afternoon this week, between the hours of 2 and 5. The proceeds will go to swell the Ohio dime funds. At such hours the wax Judas in the Trial of Christ will be withdrawn. One novelty of a kind at a time is Col. Wood's motto.

"We three brothers be." William E. Davis, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, recently captured in Georgia, has been added to the "mess" of Junius Henri Browne and Albert D. Richardson, now confined in that Hades on earth, the Salisbury penitentiary.

The gold barometer was made to execute a faint "wiggle" yesterday as a part of the Peace machinery brought to bear on the Chicago Convention. Bless you, any gold juggler knows how to do that, only to show the country that even the promise of peace will bring gold down by the run, and relieve us of all our national ills. But loyal men, and working men, (not Banshee McComas) know that to cease from this war, without having accomplished its purposes, is the triumph of the rebellion and the ruin of the nation beyond redemption. Had Zimri peace who slew his master?

Advices from Mobile by rebel sources give the highly probable statement that a Federal land force has left Pensacola to co operate.

Neither Gen. Stedman nor Col. Streight were killed in the recent battle at Dalton. Two gallant officers are thus still spared to the country and the cause.

There are as yet no detailed advices as to our precise quota in Cook county. There is every reason to believe it will not be much reduced from the figure before given unless extra diligence of all concerned purges the enrollment list of several thousand exempts. This can and should be done.

From all parts of the country come hints of preparation for the approaching draft.

Let honest loyal men study the crowd that will swarm into our city within the present and coming week. Lifelong tools are they of the struggling dynasty of the Slave Power; sympathizers throughout with rebels in arms; traitors who have never given the war a kind word or thought; peace-shriekers because peace is to give the rebellion success; pledged to resist the draft, because more men will end the war by saving the nation. When these are all collected in their amphitheatre and the fate of Dathan and Abiram's false [illegible] overtake them, earth would breathe [illegible] to find them gathered to the traitors of the first revolt. And the sudden irruption of so many uneasy spirits to his realm might startle the first parents of secession.

### De Kalb County—Delegates to Congressional District Convention.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

SYCAMORE, Ill., Aug. 24, 1864.

De Kalb county, at her County Convention to-day elected the following delegates to represent the county in the Congressional Convention to be held at Elgin on the 26th inst., to wit:

[illegible]

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

## THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

## LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

### NEWS FROM SHERMAN—ALL QUIET BEFORE ATLANTA.

### From Springfield—Our Home Traitors.

### FORREST'S SENSATION RAID INTO MEMPHIS.

### ACCOUNT OF HIS DOINGS AND SPEEDY EXIT.

### NARROW ESCAPE OF OUR GENERALS.

### The Northern Allies of the Rebellion.

### From Washington—Matters Financial and General.

### The Public Debt—Weekly Statement.

### FROM PHILADELPHIA—THE APPROACHING DRAFT.

### THE IOWA PEACE SNEAK MANIFESTO.

### WHAT FERNANDO WOOD TOLD THE DAYTONITES.

### GOV. BROUGH'S PROCLAMATION TO VAL'S OHIO BRETHREN IN ARMS.

### FROM ST. LOUIS AND THE FAR WEST.

### From New York—A Bogus Gold Movement.

### The London Railway Murderer Arrested.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Military Situation—Matters Financial and General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Aug. 24.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Our advices from Sheridan's army are to yesterday noon. Your correspondent at Harper's Ferry reports that the skirmish firing of Monday morning, which died away at ten o'clock, was renewed again at noon on Monday, and kept up in a mild manner all the afternoon. Just as it was coming dark, a very considerable movement of the enemy's cavalry in front of our right was observed, and it was thought they meditated an assault. They found our forces ready, and nothing came of the demonstration. During the afternoon and night a strong line of entrenchments was thrown up by our men. The rebels were also throwing up works though it was not believed they were in much force in our immediate front.

Yesterday morning the skirmishing was resumed with more than usual vigor, and our line was advanced on the left a short distance. The enemy's fire was mainly directed at our center, held by the 19th corps. Up to noon nothing serious had resulted. There was some change of troops during the night. The motion of the enemy seems to indicate that they are trying to work down to the river above Harper's Ferry.

Reports of three or four hours later say Averill has been shelling the woods in his front. The situation is regarded without any apprehension by our officers.

FROM GRANT'S COMMAND.

Advices from below Petersburg are to the effect that there has been no fighting since Sunday. Early on Monday morning a reconnoissance, ordered by Gen. Warren, developed the fact that the enemy has withdrawn from the line of the Weldon railroad. What his intentions are is not known. He kept up some firing on our center during Monday and Monday night. Our forces were quiet during Tuesday forenoon, and were so strongly entrenched that they could not easily be driven away.

From the region of Butler's canal there is simply the assurance that all is well.

FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs that everything is going on well in his section. In the absence of more definite news from him it is not to be inferred that there is trouble or disaster, for he is lying still waiting the results of movements in other quarters. All reports that he has said that Atlanta will be ours in a week or two.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—No information has been received here confirming the truth of the late report that Fitz Hugh Lee was killed, and General A. P. Hill mortally wounded, in the fight on Sunday on the Weldon railroad.

The 137th Ohio regiment, one hundred days' men, passed through Washington on their way home, their time having expired. They paid their respects to the President, who thanked them for the services they had rendered the country.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—Mosby's men appeared in the vicinity of Norris Church last night, and this morning at 5 o'clock the garrison of stockade at Annondale, consisting of 275 men of the 16th cavalry, were attacked by the enemy, under the leadership of Mosby, who had with him two pieces of artillery, and from 200 to 300 men. On taking his position, Mosby demanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused, whereupon he opened fire with his guns. The cannonading lasted three quarters of an hour. The garrison still holding out, Mosby withdrew.

Annondale is about ten miles from Alexandria.

The official recapitulation of the public debt up to yesterday shows it to be $1,839,274,000, or $9,561,000 more than the previous week's statement.

The unpaid requisitions are nearly $80,000,000, and the amount in the Treasury is over $18,000,000.

The debt bearing no interest has decreased $9,632,000, while the debt bearing interest in lawful money has been increased $17,000,000, and the debt bearing interest in coin $2,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—It is asserted here this morning with a degree of positiveness, that Hooker will be immediately put in the field with an important command.

Government dispatches were forwarded to him to-day.

Petitions are circulating in Alexandria and beyond its lines for signatures, addressed to Military Governor Slough, asking for the substitution of the military for the civil power, as in the case at Norfolk.

Should the prayer be granted, Governor Pierpont will, as a consequence, be superseded in his functions, and the State government in that portion of the territory of Virginia over which he presides, abolished.

The Alexandria *Journal*, the official paper, strongly condemns the movement, and says some of the petitioners are men of standing, while the others are squatters and known disloyalists.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—Alexander S. Johnson, of New York, has been appointed Commissioner under the treaty of July, 1863, to settle the claim of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in place of Daniel S. Dickinson, declined.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day amount to $600,000, and those to the 10-40 loan to $213,000.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—News received here to-day from Sherman's Department is of an exceedingly satisfactory character. His plans for the reduction of Atlanta are said to be working to the best advantage.

The latest dispatches from Atlanta show no active operations going on there, and Gen. Sherman is to remain quiet until events transpire in other quarters.

From the navy [illegible]

ascertained that the rebels have repaired the railroad between Richmond and Culpepper, and that trains have been running regularly for more than a month past. Large quantities of grain, gathered in the Shenandoah Valley by Early, have been sent to Richmond. The captured officer says that one-third of the whole rebel force in the Valley, from the moment they came there, has been constantly employed in threshing grain and removing it to Culpepper.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

### Foreshadowings of the Coming Draft

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

As the 5th of September approaches everybody begins to feel anxious about the draft. Little else is talked about just now. Newspapers devote their columns to stirring up people to enlist, to thus prevent the necessity of drafting.

The indications are that we will have no escape here, as enlistments are progressing slowly, only about twenty-five men are enlisting daily. The draft will make a clean sweep.

Provost Marshal General Fry has decided that men who paid commutation under the draft of June, 1863, are liable to the draft which takes place in September next, to fill liabilities in sub-districts under calls made up to the present time, and district provost marshals are ordered to place in the wheel for draft names of such parties.

## FROM SPRINGFIELD.

### Illinois Peace Conspirators in Bonds—Union Nominations at Lincoln.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

John T. Culverson and Andrew Walker, arrested in Fayette county, charged with assaulting Richard Cook, and taking from him arms for the avowed purpose of aiding the rebels of the Southern Confederacy, were brought before U. S. Commissioner L. B. Adams yesterday. Both of the accused were bound over in the sum of five thousand dollars each for their appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court. They gave bail and were released. T. T. Nave, Jacob Harris, Wm. Pope, and David P. Dray became the security of Culverson. John Fred Smith became the security for Andrew Walker.

During the past week a number of the citizens who belonged to Clingman's band went into Hillsboro, and waived examination and gave bail for their appearance at court. The chief among these was old Tom Wilson, who is looked upon as a desperate character, and whose influence has been more potent than that of any other in getting up this company. He gave as bail J. M. Davis, Esq., and several of his neighbors.

On Tuesday five of the same company from Fayette county, went into Hillsboro to answer any charges that might be made against them; but their names not being in the writ, and they being residents of another county, they were allowed to return without requiring them to give bail, although they operated in this county a part of the time.

The Union Senatorial and Representative Conventions for Tazewell, Logan, and Sangamon counties, met at Lincoln to-day. Geo. W. Miner, of Tazewell, was nominated for Senator; and A. M. Blair, of Sangamon, and John A. Miller, of Logan, for Representatives.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

### An Illinois Copperhead in Grief—Interesting Border Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

H. Rhodes, an Illinois copperhead from Mattoon, was arrested last night by the provost guard, for giving vent to a variety of disloyal expressions not suited to this latitude, and turned over to District Provost Marshall Hill for examination.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—A memorandum kept at Fort Laramie shows that 6,161 wagons, with over 15,000 animals, passed over that route westward from the middle of March to the 9th of July. The emigrants numbered over 12,000. In addition to these, an immense emigration has passed over the stage route through Cheyenne Pass, making a total number living on the Plains of over 50,000.

An arrival at Nebraska City reports that General Mitchell had a battle with the Indians—when and where is not mentioned—and killed sixty of them.

Thomas E. Noell, son of John Noell, has been nominated for Congress by the radicals of the third district of Missouri.

A verdant Kentuckian, named Andrew Ingram, was robbed of $13,000 yesterday by a man named Jones.

The 10th Missouri infantry arrived from Atlanta yesterday, their time having expired. The regiment was entertained by the Reception Committee.

## FROM IOWA CITY.

### The Manifesto of the Iowa Peace Sneaks.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

IOWA CITY, August 24, 9 p. m.

The Peace Convention of Iowa Copperheads met to-day at 2 p. m. Legrand Byington called the meeting to order, McKee, of Iowa county, was chosen President.

*Vice Presidents.*—As follows: Major Sherfy, of Muscatine County; Sylvanus Johnson, of Johnson County; Jno. Maffit, of Cedar County; N. B. Holbrook, of Iowa County; P. D. Nichol, of Poweshiek County; Warner, of Pottawatomie County; H. Nelson, of Louisa County; Sharp, of Henry County, Illinois; and B. G. Wright, of Rock Island County, Illinois.

*Secretaries*—Judge Thayer, of Muscatine County; A. J. Kinner, of Tama County; and Jno. P. Irish, of Johnson County.

Speeches denunciatory of the Government and advocating force if necessary, to be used at the ballot-box, were made by Judge Thayer of Muscatine, Sam Farrell of Iowa City, and others, and the following resolutions passed:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We believe there is undisputable evidence existing that the Union may be restored upon the basis of the Federal Constitution, and

WHEREAS, We further believe that a vigorous prosecution of this abolition war means the speedy bringing about of a division of the Republic, and being ourselves in favor of a restored Union and against the acknowledgment of a Southern Confederacy. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the further prosecution of this war, believing that the Union can be preserved in its integrity by the Government's agreeing to an armistice and by calling a National Convention of the sovereign States to consider terms upon which all the people may again live together in peace and harmony.

*Resolved*, Further, that believing war to be disunion, and desiring to stop the further flow of precious blood for a purpose so wicked as disunion, we respectfully urge the government to postpone the draft for 500,000 men, driven like bullocks to the slaughter, until the result of an armistice and National Convention of States be known.

*Resolved*, That in the coming election we will have a free ballot or a free fight.

*Resolved*, That should Abraham Lincoln owe his election to the electoral vote of the seceded States under the application of the President's 1-10 system and military dictation, and he attempt to exercise the duties of President by virtue of such election, it will become the solemn mission of the people to depose the usurper, or else be worthy of the slavish degradation which submission under such circumstances would seem to be their just deserts.

*Resolved*, That if the nominee of the Chicago Convention is fairly elected, he must be inaugurated, cost what it may.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to our delegates at Chicago, for their consideration, and be published.

1st. The war now being prosecuted by the Lincoln Administration is unconstitutional and oppressive, and is the prolific source of a multitude of usurpations, and threatens corruptions to which no people can long submit without becoming permanently enslaved.

2d. In respect to general relations which do and ought to exist between the Federal and State Government, we approve and will approve and adhere to the principles laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98, and to the interpretations thereof by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and to the resolutions passed by every Democratic National Convention held in this country, to all which special reference is here made in utter condemnation of war and its incidents.

3d. In respect to the new and disturbing element of our times, negro equality, we shall maintain that the status of the inhabitants, black, white and mixed, of the States within their respective borders, now South, to be controlled by Federal bayonets, is, and ought to be, an exclusively State regulation, that the African negro is not our equal in a political or social sense, and that every usurping attempt by Federal power so to declare him, will meet with a determined resistance.

## THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

### From Grant's Army—The Situation in the Shenandoah.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—Reliable information from the Upper Potomac shows that the report of the rebels having crossed is incorrect. Nothing beyond picket firing has transpired to-day.

It is believed by many that the rebels are falling back.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—The *Bulletin* has the following special:

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Aug. 23.—The position of our army is still unchanged. A strong line of intrenchments has been thrown out in front. Desultory skirmishing could be heard all day yesterday, and this morning it broke out with redoubled strength in front of the 19th corps, which is holding our center. Nothing of importance, however, resulted from it, and it is now almost entirely ceased.

12 O'CLOCK, MIDNIGHT.—No evidence of the enemy being in our immediate front has been obtained as yet.

It is believed they will make an attempt to cross the river, although our latest news from Williamsport says they had not yet crossed the Potomac.

Guns could be heard yesterday up the river—supposed to be Averill shelling the woods in the direction of Sharpsburg.

Our army is lying quietly in their intrenchments.

Gen. Stevenson now has command of Harper's Ferry.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, August 24.—A Harper's Ferry dispatch to the *Herald*, dated at 11:30 on the morning of the 23d, states: "There has been skirmishing on the right, and it extended along the whole line. The rebels made several charges, which drove our men in, and we were rapidly driven through the town, out on the Harper's Ferry pike, the rebels following us up very closely. The whole army is now very strongly posted on the heights in the rear of this place. The enemy is close upon us, but seeing us so thoroughly prepared, they may not risk an engagement. Should they do so, your readers may look for some very encouraging news."

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, August 24.—Reports have been received here, via the Northern railroad, that the rebels have crossed the river. The reports need confirmation. Nothing direct has been received from the Upper Potomac.

The *Herald's* 10th corps correspondent says: "Our forces were withdrawn from Deep Bottom on the night of the 20th. An important co-operative movement by the 10th corps commenced this morning, the details of which will reach you at the proper moment."

The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following particulars of the rebel General Haywood's treachery in the battle of the 21st:

"The rebels found themselves under a quadruple fire of musketry and artillery, which caused them to throw down their pieces, and they raised their arms in token of surrender. General Cutler sent Captain Daley, of his staff, to receive them as prisoners, our men having ceased firing. Capt. Daley told Haywood he had been sent to receive him and his brigade as prisoners. Without saying a word, Haywood drew his revolver and shot Captain Daley. The captain lived half an hour, but long enough to make his statement. Haywood, following the shooting of Daley, called to his men to pick up their arms and fall back, which order they attempted to obey. Our men again fired, when they again threw down their pieces, and this time gave themselves up as prisoners. This second volley added large numbers to their killed, and among them was Haywood, who was shot through the head. The prisoners numbered between 500 and 600. After two hours' fighting, the battle ended."

The same correspondent states that the rebels report that the rebel General Hooke was killed that day.

A Washington special to the *World* says: "The *Star* of last evening says: 'When the boat left City Point on Monday morning, General Warren was still warmly engaged with the enemy, who were trying to dislodge him from his position, which was so much strengthened as to be deemed impregnable.'"

A Washington special to the New York *Times* says: "It is reported by officers just arrived from the front, that in the attack made on Sunday upon our left by the rebels, in which they were so handsomely repulsed, the rebel General A. P. Hill was knocked from his horse by a piece of shell and badly wounded, and that Generals Heath and Fitzhugh Lee, son of the rebel chieftain were killed."

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 23.—The enemy early yesterday morning disappeared from the front of the 5th and 9th corps, on the Weldon Road, and the belief is that the attempt to regain this important line of communication has been abandoned, and the enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist an attack in this direction. They may be preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction.

The roads are wet, making traveling difficult.

Several deserters came in. Some think the end of the struggle is at hand, and they believe Petersburg to be almost within our grasp and will be in our possession at an early day.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, August 24.—A special Washington dispatch to the *Commercial* says advices to-day from the Army of the Potomac states that Warren missing the enemy made a reconnoissance yesterday towards Petersburg and ascertained that the rebels had fallen back to their works at that place, thus abandoning the Weldon Railroad to its fate. The expedition sent down the road yesterday, pulled up rails and destroyed bridges to the extent of 35 or 40 miles.

LATER.—Our forces have advanced on the Weldon Railroad to within two miles of Petersburg without opposition. The rebels have retired within their earth-works, and no longer dispute the possession of the Weldon line.

The Danville Road is naturally next in order to receive Gen. Warren's respects. Indeed it is rumored this morning that a cavalry dash in that direction has already been made.

## GOV. BROUGH TO THE OHIO TRAITORS.

### His Stirring Proclamation on Threatened Resistance to the Coming Draft.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—Gov. Brough has issued a proclamation to persons in Ohio who are preparing to resist the draft, warning them to desist from such a purpose. It is a strong and patriotic appeal to loyal men to observe their duties to their common country, and a strong warning to traitors within the borders of Ohio to desist from all attempts to oppose the constituted authorities. The Governor says:

However unwilling to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this State would array themselves in a spirit of faction, if not treasonable, opposition to the execution of the laws of the land, there are indications of such a spirit in the State, which, as Chief Magistrate, I may not disregard. ... The man who supposes that either the National or State Government is unadvised of, or unprepared for the threatened emergency, is following the direction of his leaders to consequences of the most serious character.

After reciting the act of Congress approved July 31st, 1864, "*To define and punish certain conspiracies,*" the Proclamation concludes as follows:

Most earnestly do I appeal to the people of the State, not to engage in this forcible resistance to the laws, to which evil counselors and bad men are leading them. It can not and will not succeed. Its triumph, if it achieve any, must be of a mere temporary character. The government is not weak. It is strong and powerful. It can not, and it will not permit any armed insurrection to impeach its strength, or impair its power, while contending with the Southern rebellion. I do not say this to you in any spirit of intimidation, or in any threatening tone. I speak it to you as a warning, and with an imploring voice to hear and heed it. I know what the determination of your government is, and I fully comprehend the power at hand to enforce it.

What can you, who contemplate armed resistance, reasonably expect to gain by such a movement? You cannot effectually nor permanently prevent the enforcement of the laws. You cannot in any wise improve your own condition in the present, and must seriously injure it in the future. Judicious and conservative men, who look to the supremacy of Government for the protection and safety of their persons and property, will not sympathize nor co-operate with you. You may commit crime; you may shed blood; you may destroy property; you may spread ruin and devastation over some localities of the State: you may give aid and comfort for a season to the rebels already in arms against the country; you may transfer, for a brief time, the theatre of war from the fields of the South to those of the State of Ohio; you may paralyze prosperity, and create consternation and alarm among our people. This is a bare possibility; but it is all you can hope to accomplish, for you have looked upon the progress of our present struggle to little purpose, if you have not learned the great recuperative power of the country in this contest. The final result will not be doubtful, the disaster to you will be complete, and the penalty will equal the enormity of the crime.

From the commencement of this rebellion, the State of Ohio has maintained a firm and unflinching position, which can not now be abandoned. In this internal danger that now threatens us, I call upon all good citizens to assert and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the land. These constitute the great elements of our strength as a nation, and they are the bulwarks of our people. Hold in subjection by persuasion and peaceable means if you can, all attempts at civil insurrection or armed resistance to the laws. Falling in this, there is another duty, as citizens, from which we may not shrink, and to which I earnestly hope we may not be called. To those who threaten us with this evil, I say, we do not use any threats in return—there is no desire to provoke passion or create further irritation. Such men are earnestly and solemnly invoked to abandon their evil purpose: but at the same time they are warned that this invocation is not prompted by any apprehension of the weakness of the Government, or the success of the attempts to destroy it. I would avert, by all proper means, the occurrence of civil war in the State, but if it must come, the consequences be upon those who precipitate it upon us.

JOHN BROUGH.

## FROM MOBILE.

### Union Forces Moving from Pensacola to Mobile Bay.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of August 20th, says: The most important news we have is that a force of the enemy is advancing from Pensacola towards Mobile Bay. We have previously heard this as a rumor, but preferred to await a confirmation before making it public.

## THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—The *Gazette's* Chattanooga correspondent says that neither General Stedman nor Colonel Streight were injured at Dalton. Both are well.

### The Gold Market and a Peace Rumor.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 24—Gold opened at 257, and after selling at 255 closed dull at 255¼.

NEW YORK, 3 P. M., Wednesday, Aug. 24—Rumors are current here and credited in the best financial circles that the Government has decided to send five commissioners to Richmond, three Republicans and two Democrats to arrange preliminaries. It is also rumored that a commission is now on its way to Richmond. This rumor is said to have sensibly affected the gold market causing a decline of some four per cent.

### Sale of Blockade Runners.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—The following captured blockade runners were sold to-day at auction:—The Little Ada was bought in by the Government for $30,000, the Hover sold for $30,000, and the Boston for $1,800.

## FROM MEMPHIS.

### The City Entered by the Force of the Rebel Forrest—Thrilling Narrative of Incidents.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 23,
via CAIRO, Wednesday August 24.

The rebels in heavy force entered this city this morning about 4 o'clock. They plundered stables ransacked hotels, headquarters, and had a jolly good time generally. Skirmishing between the Provost Guard and the rebels was kept up for several hours. Finally the rebels retired and our forces followed. Heavy fighting is going on at this time of writing (12 o'clock) outside the city. Several dead rebel soldiers and horses are lying about the streets. A general officer was killed in front of the Gayoso Hotel. I did not learn his name or rank.

The hospital guard was shot in front of the Washington Hospital, another on duty at the Gayoso Hospital.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.—We are driving the rebels. Several wounded men have been brought in. Col Starr, of the 6th Illinois cavalry, and the Lt. Col. of the 137th regiment Illinois infantry, are severely wounded.

Rumor says that the 137th Illinois—100 day men—and the 6th Illinois cavalry, or rather a detachment of the 6th cavalry, have suffered severely. Col. Starr is said to have behaved very bravely. He had two horses shot under him and gave up only when his third horse was shot and himself wounded in the thigh.

Maj. Gens. Washburn and Hurlbut have been in the saddle all the morning.

Forrest is said to command the rebels. I saw upon the Gayoso House register, entered by one of the rebel guests, "Maj. Gen. Forrest and staff."

The citizens south of Memphis were startled from their slumbers at an early hour on Monday morning, by the noise of musketry, accompanied by hooting and yelling and the rattling of horses' hoofs through the streets. Looking from the windows of their houses, they discovered groups of rebel cavalry flying in every direction. Instantly the alarm sped through the city, and officers, soldiers and citizens rushed to their respective camps and armories to prepare for defense. The militia and provost guard were soon ready for action. By this time the rebels were scattered in squads through the city. Skirmishing became lively. Musketry was heard on all hands, and the excitement became intense. The cry was, Forrest was in town, but it was believed by only a few, from the fact that he was supposed to have his hands full in Mississippi; but Forrest was here, sure enough, and was seen by many citizens. Soldiers going about the streets were halted and in many cases killed or wounded by the rebels; and whenever a negro was seen, he was hotly pursued and shot down. About ten are reported killed. At this hour of writing, it is impossible to tell how many met that fate. Several rebels were killed by the provost guard, and their bodies left for hours on the streets, viewed by crowds of curious spectators. Several prisoners were brought into Irving Block, from one of whom we learned the following:

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, his regiment, the 16th Tennessee cavalry, were on picket duty at Oxford, Miss., where Forrest and his command were stationed.

A courier rode in hot haste to our lines, and they were immediately ordered to Oxford that evening, at five o'clock, with 90 rounds of ammunition and short rations. They left with other regiments in a westerly direction, and after riding all night taking a semi-circle course, they struck the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad at Panola, 42 miles, early the next morning. Here they were furnished with six days' rations, sixty additional rounds of ammunition, part of which were carried in wagons, of which there were ten accompanying the expedition. They rode hard that day, Friday, and in the evening encamped six miles above Como. At 4 a. m., Saturday, they resumed the march and soon after arrived at Hickahalla and Cold Water, where they built bridges and succeeded in crossing about half an hour before sundown. The same evening they halted a while, after crossing, to rest, and soon after started on a quick pace by the Hernando Road towards Memphis. At 3 o'clock they dashed through our picket lines on the same road, and after brisk skirmishing, in which few were killed, and wounded, a portion of the forces entered the city.

The expedition was under the command of Maj. Gen. Forrest in person, and consisted of the following regiments, with four guns, two of which were mired *en route*.

3d Tennessee cavalry—Col. Barteau.
12th Tennessee cavalry—Col. Neeley.
14th Tennessee cavalry—Col. Logwood.
15th Tennessee cavalry—Col. Stewart.
16th Tennessee cavalry—Col. N. Wilson.
21st Tennessee cavalry—Col. John Newsom.
22d Tennessee cavalry—Col. Russell.
2d Missouri cavalry—Col. Bob McCullough.
18th Mississippi cavalry—Col. Chalmers.

On Saturday night our informant stated special orders were issued to several regiments to the effect that any man found dismounting or leaving the ranks while in Memphis would be shot. And horse stealing and other depredations were prohibited on the same penalty. This order, it is believed, was to prevent desertion and straggling. About half of the force entered the city, the other half remaining outside the lines as a guard to prevent their retreat from being cut off. The 2d Missouri, 16th Tennessee, and 18th Mississippi were among the force entering the city. Arriving at Beal street, the rebels divided off in several squads, and struck for the Gayoso House, the hospitals, Irving Block and Gen. Washburn's headquarters on Union street. The latter was visited by a force of about 200, under Lieut. Col. Jesse Forrest, who entered and found it deserted, the General and staff having but a moment before escaped. They received warning from Col. Starr of the 6th Illinois cavalry, of the approach of the rebels. He had been at the front and dashed in ahead. The General sought refuge in the fort and escaped. His staff also escaped.

Lieut. Col. Forrest remained in the headquarters some fifteen minutes, and brought for his own use Gen. Washburn's overcoat and some papers, after which he started for the Gayoso House with his force.

They drove right into the office of the hotel until it was crowded to excess with horses and men, and inquired for Gen. Hurlbut, whom they wished to take. The clerk, Mr. Beck, who was behind the office counter, informed them that he was not in the hotel. The rebels called him a d—d liar, and said they knew better, demanding the number of his room. It was given, and the rebels dismounting and leaving their horses standing in the office, ascended to the upper floor, and entered in two thirds of the doors through the house in their search for Gen. Hurlbut. The General, however, was fortunately at the residence of Col. Eddy, on Shelby street, whither he had gone the night before.

Capt. Cook, of his staff was in the hotel, and escaped capture, after a sharp encounter with three rebels, who entered his room to take him prisoner. Further than breaking in the doors the rebels committed no depredation in the rooms. The furniture was not molested.

Considerable money and jewelry as well as clothing, were taken from the boarders, some of whom were taken prisoners, but subsequently released.

Lieut. Harrington, of the 3rd U. S. artillery, was in the office when the rebels first appeared. They made him prisoner and placed him behind the counter with Mr. Berthold. While there, a bullet coming through the window from the street, pierced his head, killing him instantly. His person was immediately plundered.

The Quartermaster of the 7th Illinois cavalry is said to have been killed. A private was shot at the door. Private Alex. McCowan, of the 8th Iowa, who was on guard, was taken prisoner.

A party of 20 or 30 rebels, while this was going on at the hotel, amused themselves by attacking the house of fire engine No. 5, nearly opposite. Charles Roach and Lo Boswell were on duty there. The former was killed and the latter escaped. Two firemen were killed on the bluff at the foot of Monroe street. Another force of rebels stopped at the Union House, corner of Beale and Second streets, and were about to sack it, when an old lady from the State of Mississippi stopping at the house who was acquainted with some of the rebel officers and persuaded them to desist. They then started for the *Bulletin* office and breaking the locks at Irving Block, they called upon the prisoners within to break loose, as they had an opportunity of escaping, and then fired up through the prison, appeared at the upper windows, and simultaneously with a portion of the 8th Iowa, who appeared at the corner of Court street, opened a sharp fire upon the rebels, who skedaddled with a loss of one or two wounded. But for the timely arrival of the Eighth Iowa regiment, who seemed to be everywhere doing excellent service in the right time, the prisoners at Irving Block might have been released and the *Bulletin* office sacked. Several hundred rebels murderously sacked the Gayoso Hospital. They first called upon private M. Jones, of the 189th Ill., who was on guard, at the entrance, to surrender. He refused and was instantly fired upon.

A number of shots were fired before the rebels cried out "that is a hospital, boys don't fire." They desisted, and a portion went around to the rear. Dr. Burke was standing by his private office when the rebels fired, and he had a narrow escape. In the rear they captured six invalid soldiers whom they carried off. One poor fellow, unable to keep up with the rebel cavalry, was shot down. His name was Josiah T. Roberts. He was wound is in the shoulder and very painful. Jackson Morrison, 24th No.; David Brown, 51st No.; Wm. Timmens, 27th Ohio., and David Pickett of Iowa, were taken prisoners.

Gen. Buckland with his staff turned out promptly and rode through the streets collecting forces and organizing resistance, and when it was discovered that the rebels had retired he prepared for rapid pursuit. Gen. Washburn, when he escaped, repaired to the fort, and from thence issued his orders for collecting forces to meet the invaders. In about an hour he returned to his headquarters which had been pillaged of papers and an old coat or two. The capture of Gen. Washburn. It was a mistake as it cost the rebels men and horses, and it accomplished nothing of the slightest military consequence.

It is not unlikely that Gen. Smith may meet the rebels as they fly from our forces. At last accounts there had been fighting at Noconnah between the rebels and their pursuers. Three of the six days' rations with which the rebels started from Oxford have already been used up, and their escape is exceedingly doubtful.

During the fighting Col. Starr, who distinguished himself by bravery, was severely wounded, a short distance from the city, while pursuing the rebels as fast as he could collect. The number of rebels killed, wounded and captured is considerable—perhaps seventy or eighty in all. The final result will be [illegible]. Their first check was at Irving Block, where they stood for only a single fire of the guards.

When the alarm was given, he found eight men and marched on the double quick for Gen. Washburn's headquarters, but was confronted by eighty rebels, who exchanged shots with his little company, when he marched toward Main street and received additions of several officers and some twenty Federals and militia.

While these and other proceedings were going on, the militia hastily collected under arms, and rendered valuable service at various points. [illegible] At 8 o'clock, as the rebels finding the city getting too hot for them, suddenly retreated back into the country, going through Beal street, having remained two hours in the city and accomplished nothing more than the capture of about 200 citizens and straggling soldiers and 100 horses and mules. The rebel prisoners above referred to also informed us that the Kentucky brigade detailed to leave Oxford with the expedition, deserted entire on the route. Their term of service expired on the 1st of August. They were unwilling to do any more fighting. They returned to their homes.

He stated that Gen. A. J. Smith's force was at Abbeville, and that they eluded him by taking a course as above. He does not know the object of the expedition.

The capture of Generals Washburn and Hurlbut, no doubt, was its main object. As to plundering stores, perhaps they were kept too busily engaged.

A force of considerable strength was sent in pursuit, and an engagement took place near the lines, in which Col. Starr, 6th Ill. cavalry, was seriously wounded in the thigh, and Col. Hendrick in the face—they were brought in. Joseph Fallon and E. Cussman, of the 7th Ill. cavalry, were slightly wounded. The rebels again retreated, and at last accounts were across Noconnah. Our forces are in hot pursuit. It is thought they cannot escape capture.

It is thought by military men that Forrest, finding himself unable to cope with Gen. Smith, made this adventurous but profitless raid for effect.

We are informed that after his retreat from the city Forrest sent in a flag of truce asking for an exchange of prisoners, which was denied.

Fred. K. Holman, citizen, with two soldiers whose names we did not learn, executed a bold feat. They were standing on Beal street armed, when six rebels dashed up. They were ordered to halt and surrender. The rebels fired with no effect. Holman and his companions, who had not fired, leveled their muskets and again ordered them to surrender, which they did. They had no opportunity to reload. They were disarmed and handed over to an officer. Their guns were given to negroes. One of the 8th Iowa encountered a rebel in front of the post-office and ordered him to halt. The rebel fired and wounding him in the leg, the guard then fired, shooting him dead on the spot, the ball entering his heart. He was recognized as John Stokes, formerly of this city, from which place he enlisted several years ago into the rebel service. He had a mother and sister who had both remained here. A rebel soldier named Chas. Rivers, of Jackson, Tenn., was fatally wounded in the breast on Beal street, and was removed to the house of Mrs. Taft. An unknown man in citizen's dress was shot dead by the rebels on the same street. It is said that a rebel Colonel and fifty prisoners have been captured since morning and taken to Fort Pickering.

G. W. Curtis, Chas. W. Hicks, and J. J. Fenn, of the 16th Tenn., and W. C. Roberts, of the 21st Tenn., are in Irving Block house, captured by private Samuel R. Clark, of the 8th Iowa.

The Soldiers' Home, on Baltimore street, was entered and a number of the inmates captured.

A preacher of the African congregation was shot at the corner of Second and Beal streets. A number of negroes were shot in different parts of the city.

Michael Listam, a brave member of the fire department, who was two years ago captured while an overseer at Union depot, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and taken to Hatchie Bottom, where he was robbed of $400, hearing the firing this morning, and learning that the rebels had entered Memphis, he sallied out to fight them. Coming across one who had been slightly wounded in one arm by a shot from the Irving Block guards, he was about to shoot him, when the rebel surrendered. A squad of rebels were fighting at Irving Block at the time, but Listam managed to convey his prisoner from the other side of Court Square to No. 1 Engine House, where the rebel was kept until his comrades retreated, when he was taken to Irving Block and handed over to the authorities for safe keeping.

There were a number of instances of women firing from windows on the rebel invaders, and this seemed to be exceedingly unpleasant to them. They expected men to fire on them, but not women.

Mr. P. G. Ware sallied out as soon as the alarm was given, fired a shot-gun at the retreating rebels, and having procured another gun pursued them some distance. When the rebels surrounded the block in which Gen. Washburn resides, they searched all the houses and captured all the men whom they found. They were so unwilling to give up the search for Gen. Washburn that after hunting through every room in his building they went upon the roof thinking he might be there. In one house they found Capt. Hinsterfeld, of Co. B, 3d regiment E. M. Div. They asked his wife if there was any damned Yankees there. They told Capt. Hinsterfeld to come along as a prisoner. He asked permission to put on his boots, and to entertain his guests he produced a bottle of whisky. They liked it, and went into the next room to look for his boots, but forgot to return, and when they went to look for him he was not to be found. They found B. Lowenstine, a wealthy Israelite, who keeps a store under Odd Fellows' Hall, at his residence, and ordered him to accompany them. He thought it was the militia, and responded, "Gentlemen, gentlemen, I am no soldier; I got exempt." But, unfortunately, this plea did not avail, and he had to go along.

Of the guards at Gen. Washburn's residence, ten were captured, but one, after firing at the rebels effected his escape. Among the meanest acts of the invaders was the robbing of newsboys whom they met of all Bulletins in their possession.

Five rebels were captured on Beal street near the market. Gen. Forrest was at one time observed conversing with some ladies at a house on Hernando road.

It is impossible to obtain correct estimates of the number of citizens, soldiers and negroes killed and wounded. Estimates vary from 30 to 50. We learn from a rebel prisoner that Colonels Mabury and Holmes brigades were at Oxford, holding General Smith. He also states that their horses are poor and ill-fed. About two hundred artillery shots were fired, in the neighborhood of the State Female College, where a brisk fight occurred. The College was struck several times. Two companies of Federals were in it. Five rebels, shot through the head, were left dead in front of it; also a hack-driver of the city, with a pass dated Saturday. It is supposed that by misrepresentations he obtained it, and went through the lines yesterday as a guard.

The Hernando road and the camp ground of the 137th Illinois are strewn with dead rebel horses. A Union soldier was captured and disarmed by a rebel on the Hernando road, and compelled to mount behind him. He had a pistol in his pocket, however, which the rebel missed. Drawing it, he struck the muzzle in the rebel's face and ordered him to drive as he was told him. The rebel complied, and is now a prisoner at Fort Columbus.

John McDonald, Colonel commanding militia, was captured at the Gayoso House and carried out on the retreat, but finally escaped minus his hat, coat, money, jewelry, etc.

Negroes were running in every direction, begging for arms.

The militia turned out in large force, and did good service.

Mr. Sam. Pease was robbed of a considerable amount in money and jewelry. Mr. Snowden, residing at the corner of Vance and De Soto streets, was badly wounded while looking from a window.

Coming through our lines the rebels captured two guns and a number of men of the 7th Wisconsin Battery together with a few hundred day men, but were obliged to leave the guns in their retreat.

By 9 o'clock the scare had entirely subsided and the rebel raid was regarded as a good joke and a proper speculation on the part of the bugbear Forrest.

Rebel prisoners vary greatly in their estimation of the number of rebel raiders. Some say the invading force was composed of Neely and Bell's brigades and another battalion. Others say there were two, three or four brigades. They numbered from 1,500 to 2,000 men, all cavalry. Some of the pickets made a stubborn resistance, and the alarm was given to the 7th Wisconsin and 6th Iowa.

The rebels did not stop to fight but dashed into the city. Col. Starr, of the 6th Iowa, reached Gen. Washburn's residence a few minutes before the rebels arrived. He informed the General that the rebels had forced their passage by the guards and he should save himself.

Gen. Washburn looked out of his bedroom window as the column of rebels dashed up the street towards his headquarters. Next he passed out the back way and went round towards his headquarters to see what was going on and to take measures for concentrating forces at some point. As he stood in Union street, a short distance above his headquarters, the second rebel column was seen dashing down Caveon street towards him. He started to get away. The rebels called to him to stop, but he did not do it. They then fired a number of shots at him, but as he had no shoulder straps or other insignia of rank they did not recognize him. He without receiving further interruption or the slightest injury made his way to the fort. The rebels doubtless supposed he was some private soldier and hoped to capture bigger game. They did not find Gen. Washburn at his headquarters, but they captured Lieut. Kinzie, a member of his staff, and also several clerks. They proceeded to Gen. Washburn's residence but he was not there. They barbarously fired on the patients in the hospital, shot several sick soldiers whom they took prisoners, and made a demonstration on Irving Block, but met stubborn resistance and left.

Squads made demonstrations on other points, but accomplished very little, and after about an hour's stay, retired from the city on the double quick, by the Hernando road, pursued by General Dustan, and such Federal cavalry as could be immediately procured. They took with them about 150 prisoners, mostly one hundred day men, and perhaps a hundred horses.

Gen. Washburn lost a couple of fine horses. The rebels were not able to carry off any other plunder. The 8th Iowa boys fired on them whenever they made their appearance about the streets. Quite a number of rebels were killed or captured.

They marched to Court Square, which could be defended against any force of cavalry that could be brought against them, but finding they had no opportunity of engaging, Gen. Dustan marched to the army of the 7th regiment where Col. Bell, of the 8th Iowa, had drawn out two companies of his men. Gen. Dustan's company was merged with these.

Gen. Buckland, who had been awakened by a colored man, promptly turned out to confront the rebs, and then led one hundred of his soldiers, thus drawn out, through Third street, while Gen. Dustan, with eighty men, passed through Fourth street, his object being to get the rebels between two fires, but they got out by De Soto street, and were pursued to the picket lines, where they were turned over to Col. Bell, to whose command most of them belonged.

When alarm was first given, by firing cannon, as a signal for the militia to repair to their several armories, and just after the rebel check at Irving Block, the rebels took a scare. They seemed to have imagined that cannonading against them was begun at some point, and they at once commenced to retire with the utmost promptitude. A great majority of militia repaired to their armories, and without exception evincing cheerfulness and readiness to confront the rebels. Under General Dustan's directions they with vigorous celerity tore up every bridge between the Mississippi river and Beal street, over the bayou, and then erected barricades, behind which they felt confident they could successfully defend themselves. The militia of Memphis have been ridiculed and undervalued, but this emergency has shown most gratifying bravery and patriotism. Officers and men without exception vied with brave Federal soldiers in cheerful readiness to meet the enemy.

Our reporters were in all parts of the city during the whole day, and have not heard a single instance in which any officer or soldier of either the Regular Army or Militia failed to do his duty. Gens. Washburn and Buckland warmly compliment the militia, whose conduct far exceeded expectations.

Gen. Dustan is enthusiastic in his appreciation of the militia, whose manner when they expected a hard fight, had all the cheerful confidence of veterans.

To say that the 8th Iowa and other regular soldiers did their whole duty is a scant praise, when they singly or in companies, as officers or as privates. When they confronted the rebs they in every instance showed themselves worthy defenders of the Stars and Stripes. Col. Bell and his command are entitled to the front and they never quail before rebel hordes. A noticeable feature of the affair is the fact that the whole rebel force retreated before 180 men under Gens. Buckland and Dustan.

Another account says Gen. Buckland and staff got together a portion of the 8th Iowa. They double-quicked down Third street, when the rebels said, "there's the coming," and then put spurs to their horses and precipitately fled. They were promptly followed by a few cavalry from the city and then reached the outer picket line where the rebels made a stubborn stand. The garrison was then promptly formed, and under the auspices of our District Commander and attaches were advanced. The cavalry did well, under such command as Cols. Starr, Prince, and Winslow, they were kept in themselves. For more than two hours the rebels fought desperately, and had it not been for the determination of the Union forces they might have held their ground now.

While forces of experience were engaged at the front, south and east of the city, Gen. Dustan, with the militia, assisted by several members of his staff, held the north and northeast of the city—but it is proper to state that they operated in connection with the regular forces of the garrison, consisting of Kincaid's and Wood's brigades camped on that portion of the line.

As our forces advanced under a heavy fire, covered by battery G, 2d Illinois Artillery and 7th Wisconsin, who did nobly, the rebels fell back, and by 10 o'clock they were in full retreat, closely followed by our cavalry. By 12 o'clock all was quiet in our front. To prevent a flank movement, although holding our original line, a force was sent to our left, but we found that part of our line well protected by forces camped in the vicinity, ably supported by militia.

Lieut. Irvin, of the 8th Iowa, was wounded by the rebel raiders and has since died. A soldier named — Junk, of the same regiment, is said to be mortally wounded. Another private, while in Beal street, was fired on by the rebels, who came through Turley street, and struck in the back by five shots. Nat Reeves, who was taken prisoner, got off, and with one old shoe to his feet returned to the city. Chas. Reeves, who is wounded and is lying at Mrs. Tuft's, is reported dead. The men who were taken prisoners by the rebels at the corner of Beal and Hernando streets, escaped and are back in the city. The body of John Stokes, the rebel who was killed at the postoffice, was yesterday taken to the dead-house. Dr. Crittenden, a well known citizen of Memphis, was roughly handled at the Gayoso House, but was not taken prisoner. It is said one of the most efficient guides the rebels had in coming into the city was a man who comes very frequently into the city with wagon loads of watermelons for sale.

Maj. W. R. Lackland, Chief of Pickets, started at an early hour for headquarters and the camp of the 137th Illinois regiment, on the Hernando road. He had gone half or three-quarters of a mile on the Hernando road, when he was informed by citizens that the enemy was just ahead. On going further, he met one of our men who informed him that our cavalry were a little way before him. Putting spurs to his horse, he rode forward and soon overtook and rode into the line, which he then discovered was not our men, but the rebels in retreat. They had a number of prisoners, mostly blacks, whom they were hurrying forward. The rebels were in considerable disorder. The negro prisoners were mainly from the 61st negro regiment.

Maj. Lackland, when he discovered his mistake, said nothing, but spurred his horse right through the rebel lines. He had gone but a short distance when a rebel officer made a pass at him with sabre, which fortunately missed him, but inflicted a cut four inches long on the neck of his horse. The Major kept on trying to force his way through, and the line became greatly disordered at that place. Many of the rebels called to him to surrender, but he kept on from right to left, and not one of the rebels had presence of mind to seize the bridle of his horse or to shoot at him. When he got through the lines, he put spurs to his horse, pursued by seven rebels. Three soon held up, but four kept on for about 450 yards. He had to leap a deep ditch. This somewhat checked the rebels, but they kept on until a volley from seven or eight Federal infantry on the hill made them hold up. Just at this point the body of a rebel Captain (Lundy) was subsequently found, and the inference is that he was killed by the volley that gave relief to Maj. Lackland.

When the rebels came toward our pickets they seemed to have a body of picked men in front, and were not perceived until within three or four hundred yards of our pickets, who had only time to fire twice before the rebels were upon them. There were three or four hundred who rode straight forward; others turned into the camp of the 137th Illinois, and began firing promiscuously. Our men returned the fire, and fell back to form, which they did promptly. They then took a good position, and soon drove the rebels from the camp into the wood, part of the regiment then taking a defensible position held it, and the rebels made three desperate charges, coming within four feet of our men, but were driven back in disorder.

Eleven of the rebels were found after a while at the place. Many of the rebels were wounded. The loss of a portion of the 137th in these desperate contests there was 7 killed and several wounded, all of them slightly. Nothing could be more determined than the conduct of the members of the 137th, who participated in the fighting yesterday.

The Major's horse was shot. The Quartermaster of the regiment was shot and is not probably now alive.

In the fight here yesterday there were engaged the larger or smaller portions of the 41st Wisconsin, 6th Iowa, 108th Illinois, 113th Illinois and 121st Illinois.

They all acted with the utmost coolness and bravery and no officers and men could have done their duty better than ours yesterday without a single exception. Perhaps the 8th Iowa and 137th Illinois bore the brunt of the fight. The 7th Illinois cavalry acted nobly. The coolness and bravery of the hundred days' men was a matter of general commendation.

A small body of the 7th Illinois cavalry behaved admirably.

An officer rode over the whole field and visited every point where fighting had taken place yesterday. He says that two of the enemy were killed or wounded to one of ours.

Capt. Cook, of Gen. Hurlbut's staff was robbed of $2,000 by the rebels who entered his room at the Gayoso House.

A pass was found upon the body of the rebel soldier Stokes, who was killed at the postoffice, and it is said that he has been in and out of the lines frequently for several days past as a civilian.

S. C. Hardwick and F. J. Edwards, with numerous other citizens, were lodged in the Block yesterday, for the utterance of treasonable language. They said they hoped that Forrest would take Memphis and kill or drive out every damned Yankee in it.

The Block was comfortably filled last night with traitors and secesh sympathizers not wise enough to hold their tongues. No steamboats were allowed to unload freight yesterday. It was reported yesterday that the rebels had captured a battery, but it is entirely without foundation. They never spiked or moved a gun, so soon were they driven from their position. Many blacks were yesterday clamorous to be supplied with arms and ordnance for home defense.

A good many were scared, but some wanted badly to fight. Lieut. Col. Bell, of the 8th Iowa, with portions of his own regiment and the 113th Illinois, 120 men all told, pursued the enemy down the Hernando road, skirmishing for some distance. They turned and drove our skirmishers back, and a severe fight ensued. The rebels suffered heavily and Col. Bell's men scarcely at all. Fearing that his regiment would be surrounded and overpowered, Col. Bell made a flank movement, and when he supposed he was beyond musket range, he again formed front, but a rebel volley killed Lieut. Irwin and wounded several men. Col. Bell's loss altogether, was 3 killed and about fourteen wounded. The bar at the Gayoso House was not molested by the rebels. The cigar stand in the office was plundered. The safe was untouched. The telegraphic communication between this city and Collierville was broken yesterday morning, but is now restored. All is quiet in that direction.

A soldier near Gen. Washburn's headquarters, when he found he was surrounded and unarmed, threw himself into a lot of weeds and escaped observance. While lying hid he heard rebel sympathizing citizens of Memphis near him, expressing their gratification at the raid, and their hopes that it would be successful in capturing Gen. Washburn, and their good wishes for the rebel cause.

Last evening three citizens were locked up in Irving Block.

John Stacks, who was killed at the Postoffice, was one of three or four who had just been made prisoners by the guard at Gen. Grierson's headquarters. When Stacks and his horse fell the other rebels became scared and no other prisoners effected their escape. A rebel who had his leg shattered begged the officers who found him not to let the negroes murder him. He seemed to be in intense fear of this, and when taken to the house of Mr. Johnson was very grateful. He states that he was one of Gen. Forrest's body guard, and that Forrest has 2,500 men, all mounted and efficient.

The rebels carried off J. Benson, one a gentleman, a telegraph operator, whom they found at headquarters.

At the latest accounts received last night, the rebels were six or eight miles from the city.

LATER.

I have been enabled to obtain a copy of the following, being Col. F. R. Robb's report of the losses made to Gov. Yates, of Illinois:

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing of Illinois troops engaged in the attack on the city of Memphis by the rebels under Major Gen. Forrest, on the morning of the 21st of August, 1864. The following are probably of the 137th Illinois, though the name of the regiment is not sent by the reporter:

[illegible]

SIXTH ILL. CAVALRY—J W Mitchell, K, killed; [illegible]

THIRD ILL. CAVALRY—Saml A Lockett, Sergt, L, wounded, lung; Jos Ricks, Corp, L, rectum; Fred Winters, H, neck; Robt Dixon, K, killed; Casey Howard, F, left groin.

SEVENTH ILL. CAVALRY—2 killed, 3 wounded—names not learned.

SUMMARY.

Killed ... 18
Wounded ... 47
Missing ... 73

## FROM ST. PAUL.

### Efforts to Dam the Upper Mississippi and the Chicago Copperhead Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Capt. Davidson, President of the La Crosse line of steamers, has sent a force of men to build wing dams on the worst bars between here and Hastings so as to deepen the channel. Without some such improvement, which he has undertaken at his own expense, the boats may have to quit running higher up than Prescott.

Twenty-five McClellan lobbyers left for Chicago to-day to influence the Convention in favor of their candidate.

### The London Murderer Arrested.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, August 24.—The ship Victoria arrived to-night. Muller, charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs in a London railroad carriage, came as a passenger, and was arrested on her arrival.

### The Cruise of the Susquehanna.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—The frigate Susquehanna has returned from an unsuccessful search for the rebel pirate Tallahassee. She has been cruising about the island of Bermuda, and left there on the 21st inst.

## New Advertisements.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.—Residences on West Lake, Randolph, Adams and Park avenue. Also, choice building lots east and west of Union Park. House to rent on West Lake street. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

MASONIC.—There will be a regular Convocation of Occidental Sov. Consistory S. P. R. S. 32° A. and A. S. R. at the Masonic Temple this (Thursday) evening, August 25th, at 7½ o'clock. Members are particularly requested to be present. By order of the C. of C. JAMES H. MILES, V. G. Secy.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.—See specimens, painted by Mrs. A. Kidder, in Grover & Baker's, Lake street, also at the studio, 89 Washington street. Persons desiring likenesses of the same style are requested to call. Patronage of those solicited only who want first class pictures. Visitors every P. M.

NEW SALT—2,500 bbls New Salt for sale, to arrive; now due. THOMAS HALE, No 1 North Wells street.

HEATING FURNACES.—For warming dwellings, stores, churches, school houses, public buildings, etc. Beecher's improved Patent for burning hard or soft coal, for sale and put up by BEECHER & PARKER, 289 Madison st., near the bridge.

A GOLD MINE IN ILLINOIS. WANTED A Partner, with capital to invest in a certain article here, and ship the same to New York market. Parties can be certain of from one to two hundred per cent, in five months. All particulars given on interview. Address "COMMERCE," Tribune Office, Chicago, stating time and place of interview.

KINDLING WOOD.—Kindling Wood for sale in quantities to suit. Express Wagon Loads $1.50. Planing Mill, foot of North Water-st., North Pier. THOS. GOODWILLIE.

ANTI-ARNOLD CLUB.—The Headquarters of the above club are at No. 19 Metropolitan Block, and are constantly open to all Union men, who are opposed to the re-nomination of Isaac N. Arnold for Congress. Entrance north stairway on LaSalle street. By order of the Executive Committee. The next meeting of the Club will be held on Monday evening, August 22d, at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance.

HONOR AND SHAME FROM no condition rise, act well thy part, there all the honor lies, and be sure to go to EVERETT'S, 157 Lake street, for your Cartes de Visit and Photographs of all styles taken at the above popular gallery. Ray Niss, Operator. WM. M. EVERETT, Proprietor.

ONE YEAR SUBSTITUTES.—I want five substitutes for one year, for Army or Navy, for which I will give the highest premiums. F. B. MARSHALL & CO., 134 Clark street, up stairs, room 6. Next door to the Provost Marshal's Office.

MRS. GRAHAM'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Cor. Michigan ave. and Twelfth street. Fall Term will open MONDAY, Sept. 12th, 1864.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a GOOD TRIMMER for a first class business in Milwaukee. Good wages given, and can board with the family if desired. Address Box 1266, Milwaukee, Wis.

GRAND TRUNK DAILY LINE of New Steamers for Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan, and through to Buffalo, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. Through to Buffalo in three days, forty hours less than by any other steamboat line. The splendid A No. 1 UPPER CABIN STEAMER B. F. Wade, Captain GOLDSMITH, Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle street, on THURSDAY EVENING, August 25th, at 7 o'clock. For freight apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, office foot of South Lasalle street, Chicago. For passage apply to J. HOUGHTON, foot of South Lasalle-st.

SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES.
SUBTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES.
SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED AT F. B. Marshall & Co's, Next door to the Provost Marshal's Office, 134 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 6. Our rates are reasonable, and we are doing the largest business of any Agency in the city. Only Ten Days Before the Draft. Call soon as the price of Substitutes is hourly advancing. Best references.

COOKING LAMPS. Keep it before the people that Fish's patent COOKING LAMP is the only article known by which you can cook THREE ARTICLES of food at ONE TIME, with ONE BURNER over a common kerosene lamp, and not cost to exceed ONE CENT to prepare a meal. Manufactured and for sale, by N. F. Merrill, wholesale and retail Lamp and Oil Dealer, 71 & 85 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

NEW MUSIC. H. M. HIGGINS, MUSIC PUBLISHER, No. 117 Randolph st., Chicago, Has just issued a new and beautiful Song, by Col. W. J. Landram, of the 19th Kentucky Volunteers, entitled "At Home our Friends are Dying," and dedicated to Brig. Gen. Cameron, of the 13th Army Corps. The words and music of the Ballad are exquisite. Also, by the same Publisher, a new Song, by C. H. Moon, in memory of the gallant Capt. J. M. Wilson, entitled "Leave Me and Save the Old Stone Flag." Price of the above Songs 30 cents each, and mailed to any address on receipt of marked price.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operator for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c. 124 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. Underwood is thronged from morning till night with patients from all parts of the country, anxious to get an interview.

KING, KELLOGG & CO., Nos. 24 & 26 Lake St. CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ROOM 3 GARRETT BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 24th, 1864. Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 27th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army Subsistence Stores, as follows: [illegible]

## New Advertisements.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street CHICAGO, Importers and Jobbers of CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE. ASSORTED CRATES OF WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON WARE ALWAYS ON HAND. A Liberal Discount made to Dealers who purchase by the Package.

7-30 LOAN. THE Second National Bank Is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. The Notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT, or ONE CENT per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated August 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years, in currency, or convertible into Five Twenty SIX PER CENT Bonds, payable, Principal and Interest, in Gold. On all payments made prior to August 15th, interest will be allowed, and after that date interest will be charged. Liberal arrangements will be made with Banks and Bankers, and Bonds forwarded free of charge to points on Railroads in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin. When accommodation is allowed, packages can be sent by either express company under our contract free of charge. EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier. Chicago, August 1, 1864.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. Now Ready for the Fall Trade. It was purchased and manufactured before the recent advance, and we are prepared to sell it at PRICES BELOW PRESENT EASTERN COST. Our stock is the largest in the West, consisting mainly of the best warranted work. We have a large stock of BOOT PACKS, SHOE PACKS, RUBBERS and FUR OVERSHOES. 29 and 31 Lake Street. Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

HARD RUBBER TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 126 CLARK STREET, J. H. KENDALL, Manager. This Truss will cure Hernia, and will never rust, break, chafe or blister. Call and examine. Also, constantly on hand a large assortment of Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, &c.

GILES BRO. & CO. Wholesale Jewelers, Would call the attention of the Trade to their stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Plated Ware, &c., selling below New York prices. Agents American Clock Company and Rogers' Smith & Co's Plated Ware. 142 LAKE STREET.

TOWNSEND & YALE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THOMAS DOLAN, JOHN BUTTON & SONS, AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS OF FANCY WOOLEN GOODS, Invite the attention of Jobbers to their superb assortment of Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, Skating Caps, Balmoral Hose, &c., &c. 25 MURRAY & 29 WARREN STS., NEW YORK, AND 5 ARCH STREET, BOSTON.

CARPETS FOR SALE. A number of superior WILTON and BRUSSELS CARPETS, but little worn, may be purchased cheap at private sale, at 101 Michigan avenue.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD And Chicago Steamship Line. On and after THURSDAY, August 18th, and until further notice, the splendid side-wheel Steamship MILWAUKEE, CAPT. J. F. TROWELL, Will leave Sea Bird's Dock, east of Rush street bridge, North Side, every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 8 o'clock p. m., for GRAND HAVEN, connecting with trains for Grand Rapids, Lansing, Saginaw, Detroit, and all Eastern points. For freight or passage apply to J. M. SPAFFORD, Agent, dock east of Rush street bridge, North Side. W. K. MUIR, Gen. Supt., Detroit; JOHN GRANT, Gen. Freight Agent, Milwaukee; C. D. PALMER, Gen. West. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee.

FOR BUFFALO. THE FAVORITE STEAMER FOUNTAIN CITY, CAPTAIN W. H. ROUNDS, Will leave her Dock, foot of North Dearborn Street, Thursday Evening, August 25th, AT SIX O'CLOCK. For passage tickets apply to A. A. SAMPLE, General Ticket Agent. OFFICES: No. 18 North Wells street. No. 56 South Clark street. Tremont House. RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents.

NIER CLOTH FOR SLIPPERS, LADIES' BOOTS, AND GENTS GAITERS, At ELY'S, 8 Tremont Block, Tailor and Gents' Outfitter.

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, WHOLESALE HARDWARE, 143 Lake street, Chicago. Have on hand a very large stock, to which the attention of the trade is invited. COOPERS' TOOLS. At low figures to close out stock. SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 143 LAKE STREET.

N. F. MERRILL, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE, AND LAMP GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 71 & 85 Randolph street, Chicago. LAMPS, OILS & GLASSWARE, THE BEST STOCK IN THE WEST, At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BEATER PRESSED HAY.—We will sell a few hundred tons of choice prairie Hay, Beater Pressed, delivered at our Warehouse, [illegible]

BOARD OF TRADE.—There will be a special meeting of the Board of Trade [illegible]

DAMAGED GOODS.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

## THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

The campaign, on the result of which the destiny, aye, even the life of the nation depends, must soon open. Every patriotic citizen will labor unceasingly to elect the Union National and State tickets. To do this is to save the nation; to fail, is to yield all we hold dear to the Copperhead allies of the rebellion. Such a fearful calamity cannot—it must be averted. As an auxiliary to this, no agency is more effective than the newspaper and therefore, in accordance with our usual custom, we offer the Campaign Weekly Tribune to the Union men of this and adjoining States at the following rates:

Single copy, Sept. 14 to Nov. 10— 7 weeks... 25
Package to one address—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | 20 | Sept. 1 to | 10—11 w. | 4.75 |
| " | 30 | " 1 to | 10—11 w. | 10.00 |
| " | 50 | " 1 to | 10—11 w. | 16.50 |
| " | 100 | " 1 to | 10—11 w. | 33.00 |
| " | 20 | " 14 to | 10—9 w. | 3.50 |
| " | 30 | " 14 to | 10—9 w. | 8.10 |
| " | 50 | " 14 to | 10—9 w. | 13.50 |
| " | 100 | " 14 to | 10—9 w. | 27.00 |
| " | 20 | Oct. 5 to | 10—6 w. | 3.75 |
| " | 30 | " 5 to | 10—6 w. | 5.50 |
| " | 50 | " 5 to | 10—6 w. | 9.00 |
| " | 100 | " 5 to | 10—6 w. | 18.00 |

Copies will, in all cases, be sent for the weeks inclusive named in the card. Union men of the West, will you not at once order a package for distribution in your respective neighborhoods. Address, with cash in advance,

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

### A. T. STONE'S APPOINTMENTS.

A. T. Stone, of Louisiana, will speak as follows:

Princeton.........August 25, Evening.
Brassell's Grove, Stark Co... " 26, Afternoon.

All the above meetings will be held in the open air—the weather permitting. Plenty of seats and good music.

### Mass Meetings—Gen. Oglesby's Appointments.

Gen. Oglesby will speak as follows:

La Salle....August 26
Aurora....August 27
Sycamore....August 29
Woodstock....August 31
Rockford....Sept. 2
Freeport....Sept. 3
Galena....Sept. 5
Dixon....Sept. 7
Morrison....Sept. 9

Mass meetings will be held at each of the above places.

The Lumbards will be present to sing.

### COTTON AND SLAVERY.

Those who assume that slavery is already dead in fact, by reason of the military events of the war are premature. Slavery has suffered severe wounds as have many other interests of the country, and especially of the South. Perhaps a fourth or a third of the slaves have been made free in fact by separation from the power of their masters. But probably two millions and a half of the four millions of slaves held by the South at the commencement of the war are still practically as firmly held in slavery as ever—subject to the vicissitudes of war and the future advances of our armies. The slaves of secessionists in the Border States have to a great extent been driven down into the cotton States, before our advancing armies, and slavery has thereby been compacted and compressed, but nothing has occurred to prevent its rebound and expansion to nearly its former limits should our armies be removed. Undoubtedly there is a limit to this compressibility and it is because our armies under Sherman have reached the verge of this limit, and their further advance would endanger the very life of slavery, that the rebel leaders stake their all upon Atlanta. Nothing can be more puerile, however, than the cry that "slavery is dead." Slavery is only dead as masters and slaves are separated in fact and each earning his living independently of the other.

The strength of slavery has been in the Southern monopoly of the cotton crop. This is suspended during the war, but as all other branches of industry and values of property are in a like condition, the full effect of such a suspension can only by summed up after the close of the war. There can be no doubt, however, that it has caused such an increase in the cultivation of cotton throughout other portions of the globe, as would on the return of peace, nearly equal the Southern crop, in bulk if not in quality, thus not only dividing with the South its former supremacy in the market, but reducing the price of what it might have to sell. In 1859 the South exported to Great Britain nine hundred and sixty-one million pounds of cotton; in 1863 only fifty million pounds. The utmost efforts of other cotton producing regions to supply this enormous deficiency of nine hundred million pounds have only partially succeeded, but indicate rapid progress towards success.

In the South itself the growth of the cotton crop was slow, doubling only in ten years. It increased from one thousand million pounds in 1850 to two thousand one hundred millions in 1860. Some of the Eastern countries have doubled their cotton supply within the past two years. In June, 1863, Egypt exported to England 64,140 cwts. In June, 1864, 117,568 cwts. China exported to Europe in June, 1862, 128 cwts, and in June, 1864, 111,205 cwts. Great Britain now imports three-fifths of the supply of cotton from East India and China. The total importations at Liverpool from these sources were from January to July, 1863 inclusive, 494,007 bales; from January to July, 1864, they amounted to 760,912 bales, showing an increase from these sources alone at the rate of 456,000 bales per annum. At the same rate of increase from these and other cotton producing countries, England will within less than two years have a supply independent of that from the South equal in bulk to her former total supply from the Southern States. The effect of this must be that when the South resumes the export of cotton she will find the market to a degree filled, and the addition of her own resumed supply to the new supplies from other sources, must bring down the price lower than it has ever before been. Perhaps after all there will be found in this fact the most reliable guarantee of the certain extinction of slavery in the United States, for notwithstanding the great and humane interest which the most Christian masters feel in the welfare of their slaves, there is no doubt that interest would be seriously diminished if cotton stood at five cents per pound.

### "INSPIRED FROM ABOVE."

The following remarks form part of the speech of Fernando Wood at the Syracuse Peace Convention:

Assuming that an armistice would soon be declared by which both sides would cease fighting, he held it to be the duty of the people to direct attention at once to the great question of a final and eternal settlement of this sectional conflict. He knew this subject was filled with difficulties. It would require in its accomplishment a higher order of statesmanship than that which had originally formed the Federal Government. Deadly hostilities, and questions of a social and moral character, were to be reconciled and adjusted, and geographical, political, and even religious antagonisms to be dissipated by some wise philosophy inspired from above."

Who can doubt that such lofty and well rounded periods indicate the profoundest statesmanship? Who is not impressed with the touching closing allusion to the "wise philosophy" to be "inspired from above," as expressive of that deep piety for which Fernando Wood is in danger of being crucified? The extract, alas, stops there; but who that has watched the "godly walk and conversation" of its serene author will doubt that his next meditation ran in the words of the saintly Watts or heavenly Doddridge—

"Oh for a closer walk with God,
A calm and heavenly frame."

Does any pious Democrat fail to perceive that what "requires in its accomplishment a higher order of statesmanship than that which originally formed the Federal Government" must from the very scarcity of material, be intrusted to Fernando Wood, his brother Ben and the other sable brother that administers "the bones" at Wood's Minstrels? Can the country be saved outside of the Wood family? Consider his qualifications. We have an outstanding account with our Southern partners, which the Copperheads say, needs to be settled by some slight alterations in the Constitution. Who so appropriate for the task as one who settled all his outstanding accounts with his partner by a few alterations in the books of the firm? We need those who are learned in the law and have a respect for the Constitution. Who so distinguished as he who disputed on the gory steps of the New York City Hall the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law, and wrote his opinion there in the blood of his followers—being very far from shedding his own—which opinion needed only the subsequent confirmation of a court of law to have wiped the blood from his skirts? We need one who will be true to the Union. Who so consistent in his record as he who as Mayor recommended the secession of New York city, and a few days later pledged the last man and the last dollar to put down the rebellion, and who now labors for a disunion peace as a means of restoring the Union? Has he not evinced in his own life every needed capacity to reconcile "political and religious antagonisms." He will [illegible] and probably one of the most [illegible] and therefore influential delegates to the Chicago Convention. Who can doubt that in a convention in which he leads, "[illegible] wise philosophy inspired from above" will be both plenty and cheap. Watch the [illegible] Fernando as he enters the Convention with the charter of the American Knights [illegible] and Pilgrim's Progress in the [illegible] with an expression of his [illegible] the most holy patriotism [illegible] numbers "2—11—15." Wood up [illegible] properly represents that portion of the [illegible] city of New York in which vice, ignorance and crime—and consequently pauperism, disease and filth—struggle together for the mastery. When he speaks of inspiration from "above," he means doubtless from his constituents.

### WHO DIVIDE THE COUNTRY?

Who has divided the country? The "Democratic" party. Every rebel in arms or in office against the Government is a Democrat. No northern Democrat will deny this fact. Who now divides the North? The same Democratic party. Could there be but one Union party at the North, and no principle but that of supporting the war, the rebellion would long since have been crushed. No Democrat will deny this. Hence the Democratic party is responsible for the fact that the war still continues. The excuse of the Democratic party at the South for attempting to dissolve the Union, is the anti-slavery views of the Republican party. The excuse of the Democratic party at the North for dividing the North, is the anti-slavery policy of the Republican Administration. The principle on which both act, is that the constitutional majority or plurality of the people have no right to rule, but that the views of the Democratic party must rule whether they are in a minority or in a majority. This error is destructive, seditious and treasonable. Nothing but civil war can grow out of it. The first thing needed, therefore, to a united North is that the Democratic party shall learn the duty of acknowledging that the constitutionally elected authorities of the Federal Government are entitled not only to administer the laws but decide in their judicial department whether they are administering the laws or not. They are entitled also to the support of the whole people, and to withhold it in time of war is to give aid and comfort to the enemy. These principles are simple but vital. If the Democratic party cannot learn them and act upon them, their failure will prove what the Southern Democrats have so long asserted, that the majority of their voters are unfit to exercise the right of suffrage, and that the ruin of the country is due to the fact that its privileges of citizenship have been dispensed to too many of those who were too ignorant to exercise them. Certainly no country can long endure where ignorance and immorality overslaugh and outvote intelligence and virtue. We do not assert that the Democratic party may not have it in its power to inflict as much injury on the country in the future as they have done in the past; but we warn them that they cannot do so without bringing home the punishment to their own doors. They have as much at stake as we have.

### TESTIMONY OF JEFF. DAVIS

The testimony of Edmund Kirke and Col. Jacques in relation to their interview with Jeff. Davis ought to be read by every man and woman in the land. In that interview Davis declared over and over again that the rebels would listen to no proposals of peace that did not embrace *disunion*. In parting with them he said in the most deliberate and solemn manner:

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence; *it will be useless to approach me with any other.*"

But in the face of this emphatic declaration of the rebel Commander-in-Chief, the Copperheads are filling the air with cries for armistice and peace. If they really want a disunion peace why do they not say so at once, and let the country know what they mean? What sense is there in those savage and malignant attacks on President Lincoln for not making peace with the insurgents when he is formally notified that it is useless to offer any proposals save rebel independence? Has Mr. Lincoln the power to make peace on such terms? If he stopped the war and signed a treaty dissolving the Union, he would be a traitor liable to impeachment and death on the gallows. Yet Jeff. Davis sends word to him that peace can be made on no other conditions whatsoever.

We have asked the Chicago *Times* the question a score of times, whether it is willing that a disunion peace shall be made rather than have the war prosecuted to the end; but never have received an answer. When pressed hard, it flies off on a tangent into a tirade against the President and the "Abolitionists," and prates about giving the South their "rights," and offering large bribes to coax the rebels back. But it refuses to face the music and answer yes or no on the main question.

We want our Union readers to try the experiment on some of their Copperhead neighbors. Put the point plainly. Ask them whether they are willing in order to stop the war and secure peace, to vote for a division of the Union and the acknowledgement of rebel independence. No Copperhead can name any terms short of these which the rebels will accept. Let us force our opponents to an issue, and make them define their position. They have been bushwhacking about long enough. It is time for them to show their colors and tell the country where they stand on the great issue of Union or Disunion.

### The Great Mass Meeting at Aurora.

One of the greatest demonstrations of the campaign will be made at Aurora, Kane county, on Saturday next. Gallant Dick Oglesby, our political standard bearer, will be present to address the meeting and will make one of his best efforts. Wm. Bross, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Wadsworth, Lansing, and others will also roll the ball along. The Lumbards will be there and add to the enthusiasm of the meeting with their splendid songs. Kane, South De Kalb, Will and Dupage counties will be there *en masse*. It will be a grand Union love feast, and Gen. Oglesby fresh from his victories in Egypt, will add to the list in Northern Illinois. Chicago should be well represented at the great meeting.

### The Late Col. Silas Miller.

The regiment so long under the command of this brave and lamented officer, having decided to erect a suitable monument over his grave, all officers and men who are now or ever have been connected with the "Old 36th," are invited to share in the good work, and to forward their names and subscriptions at once to any of the following gentlemen appointed to receive them: Capt. A. Longworth, Provost-Marshal, Joliet; Capt. E. P. Cass, Lisbon, Kendall co; Capt. M. B. Baldwin, Elgin; Lieut. J. M. Turnbull, Monmouth; Dr. D. W. Young, Aurora; or to Mix & Miller, Bankers, Aurora.

On behalf of the Executive Committee.
WM. M. HAIGH, Chaplain 36th Illinois.
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.

The draft is not a very pleasant thing *per se*. But there is no use in making one's self a fool about it. It is idle to charge the draft upon this Administration, and to resolve to vote for Fremont, or McClellan, or Tom Tother, because it has come. The draft is a necessity of the war. It comes because the war wants soldiers and must have them, or stop. Lincoln didn't get up the war, if some Copperhead did say so. The rebels, with Jeff. Davis at their head, got up the war, and Lincoln is trying to put them down and restore the nation; and he is slowly doing it. And he is *slowly* doing it because it is so large, and determined, and diabolical. Now do you want the war to stop by giving up to the rebels and dividing the nation? If you do, resolve to vote for Peter Funk or his brother for President, and to decry the draft. Go in with the Copperheads and cry peace, while peace means "Confederate independence" with "original boundaries." War means fighting; and in fighting somebody has it to do. Will you defend your country, or let it go? The draft is not Lincoln's measure more than of other good men. It was proposed by McClellan; was advocated by Archbishop Hughes, and is now declared to be the right thing by Gen. Sherman. Keep cool, then; and if the draft comes, as it will, act the philosopher and the man of sense.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, dating at Buenos Ayres, says that a branch of the United States Sanitary Commission has been organized in that city, and subcommittees have been appointed all over the country to collect funds. He says furthermore, that he has not seen a South American who does not sympathize with the North. The European settlers, however, generally desire the disruption of the Union. He also says that the great American engineer, Mr. Wheelright, was expected to arrive soon, to commence the Great Central Argentine Railroad. Articles of peace with the rebels of Uruguay, who had devastated nearly all that fair land, had been signed, and the country was expected to resume its former career of prosperity. The rebels are nearly all homeless and landless persons.

The vote of North Carolina for Governor, shows 54,333 for Vance, Jeff. Davis war candidate, and 20,488 for Holden, whom the rebels call a submissionist—making a total vote of 74,771. In 1860 the vote for President was, Breckinridge 48,539; Bell, 44,990; Douglas, 2,701—total vote, 96,230, showing a majority of only 848 for the secession ticket.

They have something novel in New York. Within the last few days a young lady of very prepossessing appearance, wearing a monitor straw bonnet trimmed with black ribbon, and a brown duster, and apparently not over sixteen years of age, has presented herself in Wall street, offering for sale a dashing little equipage, consisting of a handsome sorrel pony and a four-wheeled cabriolet trimmed with exquisite taste. The beautiful stranger appears to understand herself perfectly, and conducts herself with the most business-like propriety. She says she has come from Troy, and is visiting this city to dispose of her horse and carriage. Her appearance attracts much attention among the gushing and unsophisticated speculators of Wall street.

We print elsewhere the treasonable Voorhees correspondence just divulged by Gen. Carrington. The circumstances our readers will recall. Some time since a package of pamphlets connected with the treasonable order of American Knights was found in Voorhees' law office at Terre Haute, Ind. Voorhees denied any knowledge of them, and demanded of Gen. Carrington that he should publicly exonerate him from any complicity. The exoneration which Gen. Carrington publishes will fall like a thunderbolt upon Voorhees, and relieve him of any suspicions of loyalty which some loyal men may have entertained of him.

## FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

### The Rebel Raid—Arming and Preparation of the Citizens.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

FRANKFORT, Franklin Co., Ill., Aug. 20, 1864.

Shortly after daylight on Monday last a messenger came to this place from Col. Marvel's, ten miles east of us, stating that guerillas to the number of eight hundred had invaded our State. Upon receiving this intelligence the bell of our church was wrung, the people called together to consider what was best to do under the circumstances, runners were dispatched into the adjoining country to call out the inhabitants, and an immediate response was made by the whole country. Two military companies were formed, mounted and equipped, under command of Captains Fitts and Martin, numbering about eighty members each, and in six hours from the time of the first alarm were in the saddle and ready to start for the supposed scene of danger.

At this time a scout, which had been sent out to learn the facts in the case, returned, bringing the intelligence which you have already published, the robbery of the boats on the Ohio. It was then resolved that we hold ourselves in permanent organization as home guards, and that we meet once a week for drill.

Thus we have evidence in old Franklin county, as well as in all adjoining counties, what would be the result of a rebel raid in Egypt.

## ACTION OF LAKE COUNTY CONVENTION.

### Charles H. Reed of Cook County, Indorsed for the Office of State's Attorney—Gen. J. F. Farnsworth for Renomination to Congress.

LIBERTYVILLE, Lake county, Aug 22.

The Union Convention of this county was held here on Saturday, to appoint delegates to the Second District Congressional Convention, which meets in Chicago, to nominate a candidate for State's Attorney for the 8th Judicial Circuit. The delegation appointed embraces leading citizens of the county.

The following resolution, introduced by Jas. Y. Cory, editor of the Waukegan *Gazette*, was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That the eminent ability and untiring energy manifested by Gen. John F. Farnsworth, our member of Congress, during this trying ordeal in the history of our country, in support of the Administration and the measures adopted to crush out the rebellion, merits our warmest commendation and gratitude, and in view of the necessity of retaining experienced, tried and true men in the national councils, we hereby instruct our delegates to the Congressional Convention to vote as a unit for his renomination.

The following resolution was offered by John G. Ragan, Esq., of Fremont, late Sheriff of Lake county, and was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Convention, reposing the utmost confidence in the legal ability of Charles H. Reed, Esq., of Chicago, who has conducted the criminal business before the Circuit Court of this county for some years past, and in his honor and integrity as a gentleman, and believing him to be the first choice of the people of Lake county for the office of State's Attorney, for this judicial circuit, therefore

*Resolved*, That our delegates are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote of this county for him in convention, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

The Convention was harmonious and conducted in the best of spirit. LAKE.

### A National Convention.

The New York Democratic Peace Convention at Syracuse, among other things, resolved that—

Speaking for the many thousands here assembled from every county of the State of New York, we believe that it is the duty of the coming Convention to meet at Chicago on the 29th of August, to give expression to this beneficent spirit of peace, and to declare as the purpose of the Democratic party, *if it shall recover power*, to cause this desolating war to cease by the calling of a National Convention in which all the States *shall be represented* in their sovereign capacity.

On this resolution, the New York *Tribune* these comments:

"*Shall* be represented!" Suppose they don't choose to be—what then? How do you propose to secure delegates to a "National" Convention from States which deny that they are constituents of the Nation? We see the horse and the water—now tell us how the former is to be made to drink!

But you want a National Convention, you say, to stop the War? Why did you not favor one to *prevent* the War? You had the whole Republican party, including its President elect, in favor of such a Convention in February, 1861, before one drop of blood had been shed; where did you stand then? Not once only, but repeatedly, did the Republicans propose, in the "Peace Conference" then held at Washington, to call and hold a National Convention; but not one Democrat, not one Slave State, sustained the proposition! Even Kentucky, with whom it originated, united with Virginia and the rest to vote it down, without a whisper of remonstrance from Wood, Vallandigham & Co. Why didn't you second the call for a National Convention *then*? Gentlemen, we were for a Convention in '61; but *you defeated it*. If you are for one now, very well; but don't pretend that you originated the suggestion. Come over to this side in welcome, but do not forget where you stood when Democratic assent to a National Convention might have prevented the War.

### Duel Between the Editor of the Richmond Examiner and the Treasurer of the Rebel States.

[From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 16.]

The chivalry, as well as non-combatants, for the first time for many a day, were thrown into an excitement this morning by a rumor that a hostile meeting had taken place between John M. Daniel, Esq., of the Richmond *Examiner*, and E. C. Elmore, Confederate States Treasurer. The current report is that the meeting took place at half-past five o'clock this morning, on Dill's farm, two miles north of the city.

Mr. H. Rives Pollard, of the *Examiner*, acted as the friend of Mr. Daniel, and Lieut. Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, as the friend of Mr. Elmore. The weapons used, it is said, were the ordinary smooth-bore duelling pistols, the distance ten paces. Only two shots were exchanged, Mr. Daniel being wounded at the second fire in the flesh part of the right leg, a few inches above the right ankle. His wound, though not dangerous, is said to be very painful.

The affair grew out of a paragraph which appeared in the local column of the *Examiner*, on the 1st instant, headed "Alleged Defalcation in the Treasury Department—Astonishing Developments."

The paragraph announced that the arrest of Detective F. W. Boyd, on the charge of attempting to bribe Detective R. B. Craddock "into silence in respect to certain facts concerning a high official" of the Treasury Department, had resulted in bringing to its development "a defalcation in the Treasury, said to be of a very large amount." Craddock reported to higher authority, and was instructed to ask ten thousand dollars for the suppression of the fact that he had seen the "high official playing government funds away at faro, and the gamblers 'besting him' out of immense sums."

It is stated on the streets that Mr. Elmore addressed a note to Mr Daniel, representing that public rumor unjustly pointed to him as the "high official" alluded to, and requesting the insertion of a paragraph in the *Examiner* disclaiming any allusion to the Treasurer. Mr. Daniel, report says, declined to insert the disclaimer, and further correspondence resulted in a challenge from Mr Elmore, which was accepted.

### Rhode Island—Probable Defeat of Constitutional Amendments.

The Providence *Journal* announces the probable defeat of the proposed constitutional amendments on Monday. It says:

The amendments—except possibly that which extends the suffrage to soldiers in the field, and otherwise qualified—have been rejected. The people stand by their old constitution, and think that it is good enough for them as it is. The vote is very small. Not one-tenth of the qualified electors have voted for the amendment that received the most favor.

Had the vote been larger, we do not think that either of the rejected propositions would have received even a majority. There was a good disposition towards the amendment allowing the soldiers to vote, and also, but not so strong, towards extending the suffrage, without the landed qualification, to the naturalized soldiers; but there was a great disgust at the continual tinkering at the constitution; and the sentiment of the State is clearly opposed to the repeal of the registry tax."

### Eating Three Days' Rations.

In the recent advance, Col. John Groesbeck, 39th Ohio Infantry, being then in command of the since famous Ohio brigade, issued an order to his command to put in their haversacks three days' cooked rations. The projected operations being subsequently postponed or changed, the Colonel directed the ration or order to be countermanded. His teutonic messenger made the rounds of the camp in person, late at night, proclaiming that "Colonel Groesbeck ordered his men to eat up their three days' cooked rations." The ridiculousness of the messenger's rendering of the Colonel's order struck everybody, and the boys solemnly got up from their beds and sat down to "obey orders." Soon the camps were alive with fun rampant. Messes sent to "report progress" had got to the middle of the second day, or third day's breakfast, &c. Some begged an extension of time. One was full to the throat and had a day and a half's rations left. What should he do. And so through all the changes possible. The Colonel and the Ohio brigade, which loves him, will never forget the famous order to "eat the three days' cooked rations."

## THE DODD PAPERS.

### More of the Indiana Treasonable Correspondence.

VALLANDIGHAM'S LETTERS—SOME PRECIOUS DOCUMENTS FROM ILLINOIS.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes another batch of the treasonable correspondence found in Voorhees' law office, from which we select the following:

LETTERS FROM THE TRAITOR VALLANDIGHAM.

WINDSOR, C. W. May 19, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Your letters. Am waiting to hear from you at Dayton as to time of the District Convention. No announcement yet. Will give you notice immediately.

Send for your friend here to return at once, and work at home. Nothing to do here. So also says our mutual friend. Be ready for Dayton meeting.

Grant has been worsted by Lee, and no mistake. It is Grant who has fallen back six or eight miles, and not L., who has advanced from West to east. L. is not and never has been facing northward but east ward. Truly, C. L. V.

Sherman, too, has been brought to a dead stand, first having been driven back.

MAY 21, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—That District Convention is at last fixed—Hamilton, Butler county, June 15. Be there, and bring friends and speakers. Don't fail. Truly, C. L. VALL.

Your letters with names received All right.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 28, 1864.

DEAR SIR—I cannot go to C. now. Adjourn over to August 26th and 27, transacting none but necessary business. Yet come first here and see me, say to-morrow evening or morning. Come if at all possible. Truly, S. C.

This letter is in Vallandigham's hand writing, the initials meaning Supreme Commander.

WINDSOR, C. W., May 1st, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I received this morning, by bearer, your note. You will please write more fully and clearly. We cannot decipher the contents. I will detain him until I hear from you. A letter addressed to me at Windsor, C. W., Box 96, will reach me.

We, our friend and myself, trying to understand the thing without any success. Write under any name you may choose, I will understand it.

Very truly yours, FRIEND [Vallandigham.]

ILLINOIS SONS OF LIBERTY WANT RITUALS, ETC.

PEORIA, Ill., June 23, 1864.

Hon. H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR—I wish you to send me 100 copies of Book on 1st D——. We have on hand all we need of 2d and 3d D——. Please be as prompt as possible as we are very much in need of them. Send bill along and I shall forward you "greenbacks" by return mail. Of course I shall see you in Chicago on the 4th prox.

I see that Mr. V. was correct in his impressions as to the course of the Administration in case of his return. Illinois is pledged to stand by him in all lawful efforts to maintain and defend liberties and rights. Please let me know how your State delegation stands. The Illinois delegation stands all O. K., but inclined to act impolicy.

Please inform me if you know as to what day Mr. V. intends to arrive in Chicago; also if there is any special programme to be followed, etc.

Hoping to hear from you soon, believe me, in haste, very truly yours, W. W. O'BRIEN.

CIRCULARS WANTED.

LEWISTOWN, Ill., April 29, 1864.

DEAR SIR—Hon. M. Couchman within a short time will order circulars for Hancock and Adams counties in this State. Please let him have them. He will send the money.

Yours truly, &c., S. CORNING JUDD.

Hon. H. H. DODD, Indianapolis, Ind.

LEWISTOWN, Ill., June 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR—The postponement of the National Convention disarranges matters, but I suppose the S. C. will be proposed. Our G. C. will meet a few days later, and a large supply of the circulars are wanted. I promised to write and urge you to have them with you at the S. C. Respectfully, &c. S. CORNING JUDD.

Hon. H. H. DODD, Indianapolis, Ind.

DICK MERRICK OF ILLINOIS, INTRODUCES PROMINENT COPPERHEADS TO DODD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1863.

Richard Dodd, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR:—This will be handed you by Dr. Massey, of Columbus, who visits your city in company with Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, for the purpose of seeing you.

They will explain the object they have in view, and I am in hopes you can find some early day to meet them in Columbus.

I take pleasure in introducing them to you, and am satisfied you will realize your obligation to me as soon as you are allowed an opportunity of knowing them. In the meantime accept and treat them as friends of mine, most highly valued, and oblige Your Friend, R. T. MERRICK.

## FARRAGUT.

### The Investment of Fort Morgan.

Interesting Official Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

MOBILE BAY, August 9, 1864.

PASSING EVENTS.

This has been another busy and exciting day in this vicinity. Events crowd upon each other with such rapidity that the chronicler finds time merely to note the more important as they occur. It was designed by General Granger, in conjunction with Admiral Farragut, to commence operations at once against Fort Morgan, the remaining rebel stronghold at the entrance to the bay, and by far the strongest of the three.

OUR LAND FORCES PREPARE TO INVEST FORT MORGAN.

At a very early hour in the morning movements were on foot contemplating the transfer of the land forces from Dauphin Island to Mobile Point, in the rear of Fort Morgan. This work at once attracted the attention of the rebels in Morgan, as was apparent by their hasty and precipitate retreat to within the walls of the fort.

A FIRE.

Originally the work was surrounded by a mass of warehouses, shops, quarters, hospitals and other buildings, giving the place the appearance of a little city. All these were consigned to the torch, and were quickly in flames. The gunboat Gaines, which was injured in the fight of Friday, and was lying at the fort, was also destroyed by fire. Temporary works had been thrown up by the rebels at various points extending to a mile in the rear of the fort, designed to repel land attacks. These were destroyed, and everything about them at all combustible committed to the flames. Indeed, the whole point back of the fort seemed a sheet of fire. In the midst of this general conflagration, General Granger debarked a portion of his troops at Pilot town, between four and five miles back of the fort on the point. These immediately advanced in line, with skirmishers well thrown out in front, to a point about one mile from the fort, and halted. Between the front of our position thus obtained and the fort the timber has been entirely cleared away by the rebels, every building destroyed, and every obstruction behind which we might find shelter from the fire of rebel sharpshooters has been removed. The debarkation of our troops was covered at Pilot Town by the Monitors Chickasaw and Winnebago, and facilitated by the launches of the entire fleet.

THE SEIGE INAUGURATED.

Artillery and engineers have been sent over this morning, and seige operations will commence at once. During the debarkation of our troops this morning, the Monitor Manhattan, the captured gunboats Selma and Tennessee, and nearly all the gunboats of Farragut's fleet, kept up a vigorous shelling of the fort. At first the fort disdained to reply to the furious shelling, and the impression began to prevail that the work had been abandoned. But when the Monitor Manhattan advanced within close range, the fort opened upon her. Half a dozen shots in all were fired during the affair from the fort. Our gunnery was excellent, nearly every shot taking effect in the rebel works. After the investment of the fort was completed by the land and naval forces, and they had been treated to a taste of our metal, Admiral Farragut and General Granger sent in a joint note, demanding the surrender of the fort, as follows:

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 9, 1864.

SIR—To prevent the sacrifice of human life, we demand the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan.
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
GORDON GRANGER, Maj. Gen. U S A.

To Brigadier General Page, commanding Fort Morgan.

THE REBEL REPLY.

To which the following reply was returned:

HEADQUARTERS FORT MORGAN, Aug. 9, 1864.

Rear Admiral D G. Farragut, U. S. N., Major General Gordon Granger, U. S. A:

SIRS—I am prepared to sacrifice life, and will only surrender when I have no means of defense.

I do not understand that while being communicated with under a flag of truce the Tennessee should be towed within range of my guns.

Respectfully, &c. R. L. PAGE, Brigadier General Commanding, C. S. A.

A FEW MORE SHELLS.

On the refusal to surrender, a few more shells were pitched into the fort, when the fleet withdrew to await the erection of batteries by the land forces, which is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. The rebels are reported by deserters to be 600 strong within the fort, and to be provisioned for six months. Their reply to our demand to surrender indicates a determination to hold out to the last. But after one or two days' vigorous shelling it is not unlikely they will change their minds. It is represented that when our fleet passed into the harbor the tremendous fire we gave them utterly demoralized their gunners, who could not be kept at their pieces. This accounts for their light return fire on that occasion, and may account for the insignificant replies they gave us this morning. If so, they certainly will not have the courage to hold out many days, even should we be unable to breach the work.

THE GUNBOAT MORGAN.

The rebel gunboat Morgan did not escape to sea, as previously reported, but managed to escape in the confusion of the engagement up the bay to Mobile. She is now the only gunboat the rebels have left in the bay.

A TORPEDO CRAFT.

When the first Monitor appeared off the harbor, the rebels essayed her immediate destruction, and brought down from Mobile a cigar shaped torpedo boat that had been prepared in readiness for such a service. While moving her in the lower bay her boiler exploded, killing one man, scalding another so badly that his life is despaired of, and taking off the leg of her captain. This was the entire crew. The craft is now sunk in Navy Cove, which is in our possession. When our fleet ran into the harbor, efforts were being made to raise and repair the vessel, but they were frustrated by our advent. Farragut will doubtless look after the prize when he finds an opportunity.

FOUR PRIZE STEAMERS AT MOBILE.

Two pilots, cruising in the bay yesterday, report there are four Clyde built iron steamers, with a capacity of five hundred bales of cotton each, now at Mobile. They were in the lower bay, loaded, ready to run out when our fleet came in. They immediately put back to Mobile, and have probably discharged their cargo before this time.

THE FORT GAINES SURRENDER.

The following are the terms for the surrender of Fort Gaines, as agreed upon between the victors and the vanquished. On Sunday evening General Granger had an interview with Admiral Farragut, on the flagship Hartford, in relation to Colonel Anderson's proposition to surrender Fort Gaines. The result of the interview was the following reply to the rebel proposition:

OUR TERMS.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 7, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the proposal made in your letter of this morning for the surrender of Fort Gaines, I have to say that after communicating with General Granger, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island, the only offers we can make are:

First—The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Gaines, with all of the public property within its limits.

Second—The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations towards prisoners of war.

Third—Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

This communication will be handed to you by Fleet Captain P. Drayton and Colonel Myer, of the United States Army, who fully understands the views of Gen. Granger and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
GORDON GRANGER, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Col. C. D. ANDERSON, commanding Ft. Gaines.

COLONEL ANDERSON'S REPLY.

The above was sent off to the fort at a late hour in the evening. Soon afterwards the bearers returned to the flagship, bringing with them Colonel Anderson and a staff officer, when, after a protracted interview with the commanding officers, the terms were assented to in the following terms:

The above conditions and terms of surrender are agreed to by the undersigned, and the ceremony of turning over the prisoners of war, Fort Gaines and all the public property appertaining thereto, intact, and in the same condition it is now, will take place at eight o'clock a. m. to-morrow, August the 8th.
C. D. ANDERSON, Colonel Twenty-first Alabama regiment, commanding Fort Gaines.

Witnessed—P. Drayton, Fleet Captain; Albert J. Myer, Colonel and Signal Officer, United States Army.

## THE NORTHERN FIRES.

## THE DEVASTATION IN MAINE

### Cities and Towns in Danger—Villages Burned—Great Amounts of Property Destroyed.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

WINTHROP, Me., Aug. 16, 1864.

Maine is, now in mid August, beginning to look once more out of the smoke. The late rains which have fallen in most parts of the State, have subdued the fires that for several weeks past have been raging with great fury, spreading consternation and destruction in all directions. The State has been almost entirely hidden by the thick, smothering, sickening veil which has been upon her, and only those who have tried it know what it is to live day and night shrouded in dense smoke.

The long drought prepared the way for a most terrific sweep of fire, and from the small beginnings of the sparks from cars, the fire from pipes and cigars, the fire a shingle-maker set to burn up his shavings, and another fire set by a child five years old, who was left alone to play, arose the great conflagration which has spread black ruin over forest and field and homes. The winds have been very high nearly all summer, part of the time blowing a gale, especially near the fires, as is natural.

The greatest devastation is said to have been in the counties of Aroostook and Penobscot. A report was spread that the city of Bangor was burning; but in the city proper there was no fire—only anxiety and alarm. Dense volumes of smoke were seen suddenly rising from several points near the city. The wind blew a gale, and it was found that extensive fires were raging in the woods a few miles away. Information was sent to the Mayor that help was wanted on the Essex road to fight the advancing foe, and he promptly furnished the required aid; but, happily, the dying of the wind rendered their efforts needless. The villages of Orono, Milford and Veazie, with their peculiarly inflammable mill property, were in great danger, and were reported as burning; but only a few buildings in the last named villages were destroyed.

A train on the Maine Central railroad was blockaded by fires on both sides of the track at Pittsfield, and it was deemed unsafe to run the gauntlet. In Gleburn, Orono and Eddington, there were extensive fires. Woodlands, crops, fences and houses were speedily destroyed. In South Paris the fire in the woods kindled suddenly one morning, and spreading through to the timber, came rapidly toward the village. The people, in great alarm, turned out to endeavor to check it, but the wind ceased and the danger passed. In Newport goods were removed from the stores, and the village was prepared for a general conflagration, which, as usual under such circumstances, did not take place. In Knox and Ellsworth and Bath, and, indeed, in nearly all directions, the danger has been real and near.

The village of Salmon Brook, in Aroostook, was entirely destroyed. Just after noon, one Wednesday, the terrible foe was seen streaming through the smoke to the south of the doomed place. The wind urged on the flames. It was in vain to attempt to resist them, and too late to stay to save anything but life. Men, women and children fled, unable even to drive away their cattle. Many of these, and the sheep, were so badly burned that they died, and others had to be killed, as their poor feet had been burned to a crisp. The earth being so dry the fire has worked down very deep, and in fighting it men have frequently "stumped" through to their knees into intense fire. Wo to boots, and to feet, and legs. They have all suffered greatly this fiery summer.

It was stated that in Portland a large graveyard was burned over, the fence destroyed, and some of the grave stones so burned as to crumble. The destruction of grass and grain has been deplorable. In one instance a family, seeing the flames sweeping towards their house, hurried, with the body of one of their number, just dead, to a building which they supposed stood in a safe place. But all was destroyed. They were unable to return to the poor, dear, helpless form, and it was burned to ashes.

In Palmyra the hardship and distress and loss have been very great. A hundred men in a scattered farming region have been obliged to forsake their farming labors and spend their whole time fighting fires. The women cooked and ran with food and coffee from place to place to feed their husbands, sons and brothers. From half a mile to a mile they had to go. They kept watch, too, and when new fires from the incendiary embers, which were blown in all directions, started, they blew horns and called the men to try and extinguish them. Their clothes and all packable things are kept packed and covered with blankets. They live "from hand to mouth," and "all upside down," as it is expressed. They are worried and worn enough; but as the rains that have fallen all about them have not yet been granted to Palmyra, they dare not relax their watch, though for several days the winds have been comparatively still, and the fires subdued.

Water has been scarce and precious with us all. Some families have had none even to drink, which they did not bring a distance of a mile, and to wash a floor had become an extravagance in Palmyra and other places.

The destruction of property has been immense. May there never be another summer like this in Maine, nor anywhere. We, just here in Winthrop, surrounded by lakes, have not really been scorched, though thoroughly choked we have been. It is decided, I believe, that the fires have not been within two miles of us; but we might almost as well be killed as seared to death. AUGUSTA MOORE.

### ITEMS.

—The *New England Farmer* one of the best agricultural papers, has been forced to suspend temporarily. The exceeding high prices of everything required for the publication of newspapers is the cause.

—The world is coming to an end in 1865. Professor Neumayer, of Munich, says so. He adds that a comet will run against the earth and absorb it, as one drop of mercury absorbs another. Office-seekers will be gratified to learn that the fusion of earth and comet will not take place till near the end of the year, so that they may have a little time left to profit by the coming Presidential election and the consequent division of spoils.

—Hon. John Covode, while cutting hay on his farm in Pennsylvania, got his foot into contact with the knives and was seriously hurt.

—The famous Mersey rams were formally handed over to the British Government, under the recent purchase on the 8th inst., and were at once taken into Messrs. Laird's yard to be completed for sea. They are to be fitted with turrets on Captain Coles' principle, and will be each armed with 300 pounder guns. The rams will be re-named the Scorpion and the Wyvern.

—A lady correspondent of a Providence paper computes that if the women would cut their dresses to escape the ground one inch, instead of trailing two inches, as is now the fashion, a saving of one million dollars would be annually effected. Here is a chance for "dress reform," as well as for improvement in neatness.

—"Hyson" means "before the rains," or "flourishing spring," that is, early in the spring; hence it is often called "Young Hyson." "Hyson skin" is composed of the refuse of other kind, the native term for which is "tea skins." Refuse of still coarser descriptions, containing many stems, is called "tea bones." "Bohea" is the name of the hills in the region where it is collected. "Pekoe," or "Poco," means "white hairs," the down of tender leaves. "Fowchong," "folded plant." "Souchong," "small plant." "Twanky" is the name of a small river in the region where it is bought. "Congo," from a term signifying "labor," from the care required in its preparation.

### The Missouri Delegation to Chicago.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 23d.]

It is reported, on apparently pretty good authority, that the Missouri delegation rejected at Baltimore, is about to try its luck at Chicago. It is supposed, not without reason, that its record will secure it a more cordial reception at the latter than it did at the former place—at least that it will come off with a better vote than 4 to 440. The regular delegation from Missouri must therefore look to its laurels. It is likely to have a dangerous competitor in the field. It is in view of this movement, we suppose, that the Claybank organ of this city has recently come out for peace.

## FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

### Extensive Fires—Immense Destruction of Timber.

SAUT DE ST MARIE, Aug. 15.—Extensive fires are raging in the woods, fires which in a long acquaintance with the Lake Superior country I have never known to be exceeded since 1846. They extend a great distance in the interior. A trader from the neighborhood of Le Cloc, on Georgian Bay, says the country for ninety miles back is in a blaze. The destruction of timber and of fur-bearing animals is very great. The last item will interest your lady readers, who will feel the effects of the fires in the enhanced price of their furs. It is difficult to comprehend the extent of these conflagrations. Imagine districts out of which States—nay, according to the European standard, kingdoms—might be formed, blazing and smoking away at a rate which would defy the united fire departments of Christendom. The spectacle—at least those detached portions which came within range of vision—is very grand. Mountains are in flames, distinguishable by the pillar of fire at night and the cloud of smoke by day. The very lakes seem to be in the same fervid condition, for the wind drifts the smoke in vast masses over their surface, presenting the appearance of a day fog. This place, however, is peculiarly favored. There the conflagration is only one of the "sights" which are enjoyed in common with the rapids of other "countries" (as the Yankee styled Niagara Falls) which may be seen by the denizens of the Chippeway House. The outlying farms have suffered in some instances very severely, and however beautiful the traveler may regard it, the fires are a great and costly calamity.

### The Fourth of July in Berlin.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

BERLIN, July 5, 1864.

Undaunted by the fierce struggle now raging between the two sections of the Union, full of that spirit of toughness, perseverance, steadiness of purpose and sanguine hopefulness that characterize the nation, some thirty Americans, including several adopted citizens of German birth, and a few ladies, sat down to a festive dinner at the Hotel de St. Petersburg, Unter den Linden, to honor the anniversary of the Day of Independence.

The Rev. Mr. Mead, of Vermont, having said grace, the United States Minister, Hon. Norman B. Judd, rose and congratulated those assembled on the eighty-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed all men to be born free and equal and endowed with the inalienable rights of humanity. He observed that slavery had, like a parasite, twined itself around the stem of the noble oak, until, becoming noxious, and even dangerous to its growth, no remedy was left but the total extinction of the poisonous plant. To what extent the evil had increased, and what threatening proportions it had assumed, might be judged by the enormous efforts required to suppress the present rebellion. But it would finally be struck down, and often yet would Americans assemble on "The Day we Celebrate." [Great applause.]

The health of the President being proposed, Mr. Fay was called upon, and made a sensible and eloquent speech. "Mr. Lincoln," he said "is obviously a man raised up by God to lead our nation through a colossal crisis. When in America, two years ago, I had the honor of a personal interview with him. On my inquiring after his health, he replied 'I feel like a ship cast to and fro by the winds and waves of an awful tempest.' I ventured to reply, 'Mr. President, we are not accustomed to consider you as a ship, but as a pilot, who is to steer the ship through the heavy gale.' And that is what he has proved himself to be. One party portrays him as a dark-minded despot; another views him as a weak imbecile. Posterity will do him justice and say that he has brought the country forward." With regard to his re-election, Mr. Fay insisted that national interest required it; that it was the only proper reply to this insolent rebellion. "If we put aside Mr. Lincoln, we disapprove his policy. In that case, when Jeff. Davis, or any of these Southern representatives of brute force, of negro slavery and of white slavery, come among us in the North, he need only, like Gesler, lift his hat upon a pole, and the best thing we can do is to bow down and do it honor. I think this will not take place. Our cause is so just that we may put our trust in the God of battles, and hope in his name." In conclusion, the orator adverted to the dictum of Mr. Gladstone, one of those British statesmen who, with dishonorable zeal, have encouraged the rebellion, "that Jeff. Davis had created a new nation." Mr. Gladstone was right, but not in the sense he intended. Davis had really called into life a new nation; but it was the Ethiopian nation. The poor negro was in truth more indebted to him than to President Lincoln, General Grant or Charles Sumner; for he had done more than any other man to abolish slavery.

Mr. Comfort then called upon the historian who had written a history of the oldest nation of the world (China), and was now writing a history of the youngest, to propose a toast. Professor C. F. Neumann said he would speak to his countrymen, for as such he considered the Americans. He did not mean to praise the United States—who would praise the sun? If obscured for a time by a dark cloud, it would soon shine forth more brightly and gloriously than ever. On the 30th April, 1830, at a meeting assembled to celebrate the birthday of Jefferson, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, the originator of the nullification act, had contrived to smuggle a sentiment embodying its treasonable principles into the list of regular toasts prepared for the occasion. The President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, his successor, Van Buren, and the whole Cabinet, were present, and the consternation of the meeting in hearing such a speech was indescribable. But Andrew Jackson, the hero, statesman and patriot, arose and volunteered a toast—the same with which he would conclude his few remarks:—"The Union: It must and shall be preserved." (Cheers.)

Mr. Kreisman, Secretary of Legation, proposed the health of the brave commander of the Kearsarge, the destroyer of the pirate ship Alabama, who, in a brief but decisive struggle, completely defeated his adversary, raised the standard of the Union on high, and trod the black flag of the corsair under foot. His naval victory was a good omen of future triumphs on land. "Hurrah for Liberty and the Union, indivisible and forever." [Enthusiastic applause.]

Dr. Rufus King Browne, of New York, offered a toast to General Butler, which was succeeded by one to General Grant, and to the army and navy. Mr. Mead, of Vermont, said that amid the exploits of our soldiers and sailors, the activity of the Sanitary Commission must not be forgotten, which so well carried out the benevolent intentions of our people, who in a single city had given no less than a million dollars to mitigate the sufferings of their heroic defenders. Mr. E. B. Elliott, from Washington, D. C., gave a brief description of the nature, origin and operations of the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. Comfort then proposed a toast "to those who have fallen in the combat," which was drunk in solemn silence. Toasts to the Vice-President of the United States, the American Minister at Berlin, the ladies, &c., followed, and "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" was kept up until past midnight, when the company separated, well pleased with their entertainment, and in the firm conviction that the sun of the next anniversary would rise once more on a united nation, peaceful within its own bosom, and terrible only to its foes.

### State Agricultural and Sanitary Fairs.

DECATUR, Aug. 23, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Preparations for the coming fairs are being vigorously forwarded. There are meetings here to-day of the State Board of Agriculture and some of the members of the State Sanitary Board. Nothing will be left undone by the different committees and officers of the Agricultural and Sanitary Fairs that will contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of all who may come to this city during the fair week in September. Six car loads of lumber for the Sanitary Commission have been delivered at the State Fair Grounds, and this week the large building for Sanitary purposes will be erected, and the prospects now are that this enterprise will be a successful one, not only pecuniarily, but it will add much to the enjoyment of those who visit the Fairs. The people of the country are generally greatly interested in this work, and donations of various articles, and money from more remote parts of the state, are beginning to come in. Let the reader of this be the next person to send something, and thus encourage those who on bloody fields are affording him protection from the predatory hands of rebels and traitors.

ALONZO BURGESS, Sec'y Ex. Com. State San. Com.

### The Late Col. Silas Miller, of the 36th Illinois.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 13, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The regiment so long under the command of this brave and lamented officer having decided to erect a suitable monument over his grave, all officers and men who are now or ever have been connected with the "old 36th," are invited to share in the good work, and to forward their names and subscriptions at once to any of the following gentlemen appointed to receive them:

Capt. A. Longworth, Provost Marshal, Joliet; Capt. E. P. Cass, Lisbon, Kendall county; Capt. M. B. Baldwin, Elgin; Lieut. J. M. Turnbull, Monmouth; Dr. W. Young, Aurora, or to Mix & Miller, Bankers, Aurora.

On behalf of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM. M. HAIGH. Chaplain 36th Illinois.

### The Brignoli-Grau Imbroglio.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The preliminary proceedings in the case of Brignoli vs. Grau were commenced to-day in the presence of several well-known *habitues* of the opera. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, is on the point of going to Europe, and in order that his testimony might be produced on the trial in the Circuit Court the examination *de bene esse* was proceeded with. The testimony elicited proved destitute of interest to the general reader, being nothing more nor less than a statement of certain business transactions between the parties.

*Godfrey vs. Brignoli.*—In this case, where the plaintiff, who is a lawyer, seeks to recover $1,500 for professional services, the testimony of the defendant was being taken *de bene esse*, when a dispute arose between the counsel, which proved quite interesting, and is worthy of notice.

The row occurred during the cross-examination of Brignoli. He had just stated that he was thirty six years of age and was a native of Naples, when the counsel for Mr. Grau asked him what his business was before he became an opera singer.

The witness refused to answer the question, on the ground that it would be gratifying impertinent curiosity; and when pressed to do so became quite indignant, and looked as though he would annihilate the man of law.

Counsel for the defendant—This thing will have to be stopped here. I thought I was opposed by a gentleman.

Counsel for the plaintiff—I assure you, sir, the thought was mutual.

Judge Barnard called the gentlemen to order and announced that he could not dispose of the question at present. He thought that line of cross-examination was improper at this stage of the proceedings, and suggested that the question which annoyed the tenor so much should be dropped for the present.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 24, 1864.

The buoyancy prevailing in the Produce markets as well as the general activity in almost every branch of the mercantile trade, rendered the money market to-day unusually brisk in all the various departments.

The demand for currency at the discount houses was particularly active, particularly on the part of grain operators, who are almost as busy as they were before the recent break in prices. In most cases, too, this demand was freely met—the supply of currency being greater to-day than for a week past. The rates of discount are unchanged—viz: 10 per cent at the regular houses and 1@2 per cent per month outside.

The supply of Eastern exchange is still good, but owing to the good supply of currency, rates were steady at ¼ discount buying and ¼ discount to par selling. The bankers generally sold to their customers at ¼ discount, and in small lots over the counter at par.

Gold to-day was unsettled and lower. The following are the quotations received to-day from New York by James Boyd, gold broker:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10.25 a. m. | [illegible] | 12.00 m | [illegible] |
| 11.00 a. m. | [illegible] | 2.00 p. m | [illegible] |
| 11.30 a. m. | [illegible] | | |

Since 1.30 p. m. the telegraph lines have been down and no reliable report has been received. There have, however, been rumors of the closing as low as 248, but we cannot vouch for the reliableness of any such quotation.

Here the gold market opened at 255½ and fell to [illegible], at which figure it closed. Silver was bought at 240, and Canada currency at [illegible]. Five-Twenties are advancing—buying at 112 and selling at 113¼. Seven-Thirties were bought at 109 and sold at 110½.

The following is the New York Stock Market as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., stock brokers, 31 Clark street:

| | 1st B'd. | 2d B'd. | | 1st B'd. | 2d B'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. C. | [illegible] | | Quicksilver | [illegible] | |
| C. & N. W. | [illegible] | | C. & T. | [illegible] | |
| C. & N. W. (pfd) | [illegible] | | Hudson River | [illegible] | |
| Erie (com) | [illegible] | | Ill. Coal | [illegible] | |
| Erie (pfd) | [illegible] | | U. S. 6 per cent war loan bonds | [illegible] | |
| Pitts | [illegible] | | U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 coupons | [illegible] | |
| C. & R. I. | [illegible] | | U. S. 6 per cent bonds 1881 | [illegible] | |
| M. S. (com) | [illegible] | | U. S. 73-10 Treasury Notes | [illegible] | |
| M. S. (gtd) | [illegible] | | U. S. 1 yr certf. | [illegible] | |
| P. F. W. & C. | [illegible] | | American gold | [illegible] | |
| M. C. | [illegible] | | | | |
| C. & A. (com) | [illegible] | | | | |
| C. & A. (pfd) | [illegible] | | | | |
| H. & St. J. | [illegible] | | | | |
| Ill. Cent. scrip. | [illegible] | | | | |
| B. & Q. | [illegible] | | | | |

Market—1st Board heavy. No report of the 2d Board was received, the wires being down.

### COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 24, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour | 3,232 | 2,914 |
| Wheat | 37,872 | 61,650 |
| Corn | [illegible] | 111,358 |
| Oats | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rye | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barley | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grass Seed | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Flax Seed | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cured Meat | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beef | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pork | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tallow | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wool | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hogs | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hides | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Highwines | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Salt | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Butter | [illegible] | [illegible] |

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the general markets ruled active and buoyant. The demand for Produce, however, was almost wholly confined to the requirements of speculators—the shippers buying very lightly.

The Flour tables were almost bare to-day, and under a fair demand the market was firm—with sales of 1,400 brls at $12.00@12.50 for white winter extras; $11.12½ for red winter extras; and $10.18@10.75 for spring extras.

The Wheat market was active and buoyant, and prices advanced 1@3c on winter and 2@3c on spring grades—with sales of 16,000 bu winter at $2.18 for No 1 Red; $2.11@2.13½ for No 2 Red Winter; $2.04@2.07 for Rejected Red; $2.05@2.16 for No 1 Spring; $2.04@2.06 for No 2 Spring; and $1.90@1.98 for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at $2.13@2.15 for No 1 Spring, and quiet at $2.04½ for No 2 Spring. The demand for No 1 Spring was particularly active, and the advance is more marked on this grade than on any other.

Corn was also buoyant and active, prices showing a further advance of 1½@2c ⅌ bushel—with sales of about 127,000 bushels at $1.39@1.39½ for No 1 Corn, $1.35½@1.38 for No 2 Corn, and $1.30 for Rejected Corn—the market closing firm and steady at $1.38½ for No 2.

Oats advanced ½@1c ⅌ bushel, with sales of 125,000 bushels at 65½@66½c for No 1 Oats, 63½@64½c for No 2 Oats, and 61c for Rejected Oats—closing firm at 66@66½c for No 1 Oats.

Rye was steady and firm, particularly No 2, which was in active demand, with sales of about 30,000 bushels at $1.39 for No 1 Rye, and $1.35@1.36 for No 2—closing steady.

Barley—which declined yesterday 20@30c per bushel—was excited to-day, and prices advanced 10@25c per bushel, with sales of about 25,000 bushels, at $2.10@2.25 for No. 2 in store—the market closing firm at $2.20.

Timothy Seed was scarce and firm, with sales of good to prime at $5.50@5.80. Flax Seed was steady and firm. A small lot of old Clover Seed was sold at $15.50 per bushel—a price altogether unprecedented in the history of the trade in this market.

The market for Highwines was quiet but firm—with sales of 850 brls at $1.78—closing quiet and nominal.

The Provision market was neglected. Mess Pork was held at $41.00@42.00, but the demand is limited at $41.00. Lard is generally held at 25c, with sales of 150 tres prime city steam to-day at 22½c.

There is a fair demand for Salt, and Fine is selling at $3.75 delivered on cars.

Grain Freights were scarce, and freights fell ½c, with light engagements at 15½c for wheat to Oswego and 8c for corn to Buffalo.

Railroad Freights have advanced 15c per brl on flour, and 8c on fourth class goods.

The Grocery market has been moderately active. Coffee is very firm but unchanged. Sugar is in limited receipt, and very firm at previous quotations, prices tending upwards. Tea is active and very firm, with an advance of 10c ⅌ ℔ on superior to extra grades.

In Coal there is a better, though still inadequate supply. Dealers have no disposition to lower present rates. Previous quotations are unchanged.

White Fish is still in limited supply, and prices rule very firm. On Dried Herring we note an advance of 10c ⅌ box.

Green Apples are in light supply, with an active demand; prices have further advanced 25@50c ⅌ brl. Lemons are in more limited supply. Prices have consequently risen on French [illegible] ⅌ box.

In Beef Cattle the market has been dull and inactive. The receipts, which were very light, consisted almost entirely of medium grades of stock suitable for the army. All late Government contracts are filled, and fresh ones may not be acted upon for a few days, so that medium cattle are not needed. Prices declined to-day 15c ⅌ 100 lbs., the purchases being entirely made by speculators. Entered sales 381 head at $3.25@5.37, chiefly $4.75@5.25 gross.

In Hogs the supply has been light, with a moderate demand, chiefly for Baltimore and New York. The weather is too hot for shipping, any quantity; and the Eastern markets are too dull to need any larger supply. Entered sales 1,034 head at $6.12½@11.65 chiefly $9.25@9.50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon Wheat was quiet and easier, with sales of No 2 Spring at $2.05@2.04—closing at $2.03½@2.04. Corn was weaker, there being sellers of No 2 at $1.34, without buyers. Oats were unchanged. Highwines were neglected.

### Stock of Coffee in New York.

The following statement shows the stock of Coffee in New York on the 16th instant:

| | Bags. |
|---|---|
| Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee | [illegible] |
| Java Coffee, government bags | [illegible] |
| Bahia Coffee | [illegible] |
| Maracaibo | [illegible] |
| Laguayra | [illegible] |
| St. Domingo | [illegible] |
| Other descriptions | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

### Pittsburg Oil Market—Aug. 23.

The oil market continued dull. Buyers are not disposed to take hold at the present prices. The Allegheny river is now in fine boating order. Steamers will leave for Oil City to-day. The receipts will increase. The stock on hand at this time is not large. The receipts during the last three days will exceed 4,600 bbls of crude. Before the close of the week we expect to announce the arrival of some heavy lots. Until that event takes place prices will be uncertain. Below will be found all the transactions that came under our notice. They are as follows:

CRUDE OIL—With a prospect of heavy receipts, buyers were naturally holding off, hence the sales were few and far between. Sales 191 bbls at 36c, packages returned; 67 do 38c. This would be equal to 43@45c. packages included.

REFINED OIL—Was active. We did not learn of any transactions. Holders are demanding the old rates, at which figures buyers are shy. The last sale of bonded was at 81c for September delivery. Some lots of up river oil brands not in much favor could be purchased at 75c. Free oil was nominal at [illegible], without buyers.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—Was inactive. We did not learn of a single transaction.

CRUDE—Sales of 600 bbls, at tank, at 40c, barrels to be returned.

### Ocean Freights at New York.

NEW YORK, Monday, Aug. 22.

Freights are quiet. The engagements to Liverpool are 4,000 bu wheat at 8d; 250 bags hops at [illegible]. To London, 1,700 brls flour at 2s. 4½d.; [illegible]. To Hamburg, 1,500 boxes extract of logwood at [illegible]; and to Havre, 1,300 brls petroleum at [illegible].

### New York Wool Market—Aug. 22.

There is a good speculative and spinning demand for domestic fleeces, and prices still rule in favor of the seller. In low grades of foreign we notice more activity. The sales include [illegible] domestic fleeces at [illegible]; [illegible] do pulled at [illegible]; [illegible] Cordova at [illegible]; 150 bales washed Mogadore at [illegible]; 134 bales washed Malta, 482 do Syrian, and 37 do Odessa on private terms.

### Stock Sales in New York Last Week.

[From the New York World, 22d.]

The following table compares the aggregate sales of stocks, at the regular board, during the past week with the week preceding:

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Government | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| State | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gold | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bonds | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Railroad | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mine | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1864.

LUMBER—The receipts to-day have been very limited, and not a cargo has been offered on the market. There is a good demand, and prices rule very firm and unchanged.

SHINGLES—In small supply, and market active and firm.

LATH—In fair supply, with a moderate demand. Market steady.

The market is very firm at present quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| LUMBER—First Clear, ⅌ M | [illegible] |
| Second Clear, ⅌ M | [illegible] |
| Third Clear, ⅌ M | [illegible] |
| Stock Boards | [illegible] |
| Box or Select Boards | [illegible] |
| Common Boards | [illegible] |
| Fencing | [illegible] |
| Cull Boards | [illegible] |
| First Clear Flooring, rough | [illegible] |
| Second Clear Flooring, rough | [illegible] |
| Common Flooring, rough | [illegible] |
| Siding, clear, dressed | [illegible] |
| Second Clear | [illegible] |
| Common do | [illegible] |
| Long Joists | [illegible] |
| Shaved Shingles, A, ⅌ M | [illegible] |
| Shaved Shingles, No. 1 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cedar Shingles | [illegible] |
| Sawed Shingles, A | [illegible] |
| Sawed Shingles, No. 1 | [illegible] |
| Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs | [illegible] |
| Posts, ⅌ 1,000 | [illegible] |
| Pickets | [illegible] |

### CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 24, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market has been as dull and inactive as it well could be. The receipts have been trifling, amounting to little over 500 head of beef cattle. These consist entirely of medium grades, such as government contractors were buying last week. The only exception to the general medium character of the stock, was a drove of 181 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,120 lbs, sold by Gatberg & Hastings to D Walmal, at $5.25 per 100 lbs.

The recent contracts for army cattle, for which the buyers have been in the market during the last two or three weeks, have been filled, and until fresh ones are made, the class of cattle used will not be wanted. It will be well for owners in the country and drovers, not to send stock in, until they hear that the fresh contracts are made. This information we shall communicate as speedily as possible. The only purchases made to-day was by speculators, and sales were made at fully a decline of 15c on yesterday's prices, on common stock. Entered sales 381 head at $3.25@5.37, principally at $4.75@5.25 per 100 lbs.

We quote the market dull and inactive, with a decline of 15c on medium grades. Shipping cattle in almost nominal supply, with a fair demand at previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Hyman & Ruble | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | J Well | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Walwork & M. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| J Adams | Greenbaum & Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Christy | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gregory & [illegible] | Wallace | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

HOGS—Received about 800 head. Entered sales 1,034 head, at $6.12½@11.65, mostly at $9.25@9.50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

With a limited supply there has been a moderate activity in the market; heavier receipts would, however, whilst the present hot weather lasts, be above the demand, and necessarily have the effect of depreciating prices. So far as best information can be relied upon there is little fear of farmers sending in stock, at all events for a few weeks. It was within a few days of the present date last year that a severe frost destroyed a large portion of the corn in this and the surrounding States, which corn was only adapted to be used quick, for feeding stock. This fact will, there is no doubt, have its due weight in the country, and influence accordingly the shipments of stock to market before the corn crop is safe.

We quote the market to-day moderately active, with no change on our previous quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

| Sellers. | Buyers. | No. | Av. | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wallwork & M. | W. M. Tilden | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Fleming | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | W. M. Tilden | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wood | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| G. Adams | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sherman H. & P. | Montgomery | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Flatly | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Douglas | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | Lafridge | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| do | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

*All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in store, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—declined ½c. The engagements to-day were:—To BUFFALO:—Schrs G. W. Bell and C. C. Griswold, with corn, at 8c. To Oswego:—Schr. Kate Robinson, with wheat, at 15½c. "LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour to Boston, lake and rail | [illegible] |
| Flour to New York, lake and rail | [illegible] |
| Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ⅌ 100 lbs | [illegible] |
| Provisions to N. Y. all water, ⅌ 100 lbs | [illegible] |
| Flour to Montreal, all water | [illegible] |
| Pork to Montreal, all water | [illegible] |
| Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia | [illegible] |
| Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia | [illegible] |
| Flour to Portland, via Sarnia | [illegible] |
| Flour to Boston, via Sarnia | [illegible] |
| Flour to Buffalo all lake | [illegible] |

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

| | Fourth Class. | Flour. |
|---|---|---|
| To New York, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| rail and Lake Erie | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Boston, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| rail and Lake Erie | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Portland, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Montreal, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Buffalo, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| rail and Lake Erie | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Baltimore, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| To Philadelphia, all rail | [illegible] | [illegible] |

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,232 brls; shipped, 2,914 brls. Market firm. Sales to-day were: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—150 brls "Nashville City" at $12.50; 600 brls good white winter extra at $12.00. RED WINTER EXTRAS—100 brls "St. Louis Eagle" at $11.12½; 100 brls good red winter extra at $11.12½. SPRING EXTRAS—100 brls "Grey Fox" at $11.75; 100 brls good spring extras at $10.75; 150 brls do at $10.60. SPRING SUPERFINE—100 brls "Buckeye" at $9.50.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 37,872 bu; shipped, 61,650 bu. Market buoyant at an advance in prices of 1@3c on Spring and 1@2c on Winter grades. Sales were: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—1,800 bu No. 1 Red at $2.18; [illegible]. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible].

CORN—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market active, and advanced [illegible]. Sales were: CORN IN STORE—[illegible]. RIVER AND CANAL CORN—[illegible].

OATS—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market active and advanced [illegible]. Sales were: OATS IN STORE—[illegible].

RYE—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, none. Market steady and active for No. 2. Sales were: RYE IN STORE—[illegible].

BARLEY—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible]. Market excited, and advanced [illegible]. Sales to-day were: BARLEY IN STORE—[illegible].

ALCOHOL—Steady and quiet at [illegible] per gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 27,773 lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. Market active and firm. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs | [illegible] |
| Shipping Butter, in firkins | [illegible] |
| Grease Butter | [illegible] |

Sales to-day were: 100 firkins choice Butter at [illegible].

BEANS—Dull and nominal at [illegible].

BAGGING—Market more active especially in Burlaps and seamless bags. Prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stark, A | [illegible] |
| Monitor A, seamless | [illegible] |
| Hampden E, seamless | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago A, seamless | [illegible] |
| Longwood A | [illegible] |
| Manchester A, sewed bags | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Extra heavy A | [illegible] |
| Eagle A | [illegible] |
| Excelsior | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gunnies, five bu | [illegible] |
| " two bu | [illegible] |
| Flour Sacks | [illegible] |
| Wool Sacks, heavy | [illegible] |

CHEESE—Market very quiet and tolerably firm at previous quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hamburg | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Western States | [illegible] |

COFFEE—There is a considerable degree of firmness in the market, with a fair demand. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Java, O. G., in mats | [illegible] |
| Rio, fair to good | [illegible] |
| Rio, good to prime | [illegible] |

COAL—In more liberal supply, but still below the demand. Dealers are still indisposed to make any concession on previous rates; quotations are unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Erie—Brookfield | [illegible] |
| do Ormsby | [illegible] |
| Cleveland—Briar Hill | [illegible] |
| do Mineral Ridge | [illegible] |
| do Willow Bank | [illegible] |
| Blossburg | [illegible] |
| Lump Lehigh | [illegible] |
| Lackawanna, prepared | [illegible] |
| Pittston | [illegible] |
| Illinois | [illegible] |

EGGS—In moderate supply with a fair demand. Sales to-day have been made chiefly at [illegible].

FISH—White Fish are still in very limited receipt with a small demand. Trout are in liberal supply and easy at previous quotations. Mackerel in fair supply and demand; prices firm and unchanged. Codfish in limited supply and small demand. Market very firm and unchanged. Dried Herrings are in better demand and firmer; we note an advance of 10c per box on previous quotations. Lake Herring is small and almost nominal supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No 1 Whitefish, hf brls | [illegible] |
| No 2 Whitefish, hf brls | [illegible] |
| No 1 Whitefish, ¼ brls | [illegible] |
| No 1 Trout, hf brls | [illegible] |
| No 2 Trout, hf brls | [illegible] |
| No 1 Mackerel, new, hf brls | [illegible] |
| No 2 Mackerel, new, hf brls | [illegible] |
| No 2 Mackerel, new, hf brls, large | [illegible] |
| No 2 Mackerel, new kits | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Family kits | [illegible] |
| Family Mackerel, hf brls | [illegible] |
| Codfish, George's Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs | [illegible] |
| Codfish, Grand Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs | [illegible] |
| No 1 Dried Herring, ⅌ box | [illegible] |
| Scaled Herrings, ⅌ box | [illegible] |
| Pickled Herrings, round | [illegible] |
| No 1 Lake Herring | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |

GREEN FRUITS—GREEN APPLES in more limited and inadequate supply. Market firmer with an advance of [illegible] on previous quotations. WHORTLEBERRIES—Supply is very limited, with a small demand. Prices steady. LEMONS—The market is very active. The supply of French is very inadequate, and we note a further advance of [illegible] ⅌ box. SICILY LEMONS are in good demand and firm at previous quotations. ORANGES—In nominal supply and no sales in the market. Quotations are withdrawn. TOMATOES—Market in liberal supply and easy at present quotations. Other fruits in good supply and unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Apples, ⅌ brl | [illegible] |
| Whortleberries, ⅌ bu | [illegible] |
| Lemons, French, ⅌ box | [illegible] |
| Lemons, Sicily, ⅌ box | [illegible] |
| Oranges, ⅌ box | [illegible] |
| Tomatoes, ⅌ bu box | [illegible] |
| Water Melons, ⅌ 100 | [illegible] |
| Pears, ⅌ basket | [illegible] |
| Siberian Crabs, per basket | [illegible] |

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES in nominal supply. Stocks on hand and prices rule very firm at present quotations. PEACHES—Quotations nominal, there being scarcely any in the market. FOREIGN FRUITS quiet and firm at previous rates. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, Southern, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Apples, Michigan and Ohio | [illegible] |
| Apples, N. Y. | [illegible] |
| Unpared Peaches, halves | [illegible] |
| Pared Peaches | [illegible] |

FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raisins—Layers ⅌ box | [illegible] |
| Raisins—M. R., ⅌ box | [illegible] |
| Currants, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Figs—Smyrna, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Almonds, soft, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Prunes, Turkish, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Prunes, Bohemian, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Prunes, in boxes | [illegible] |
| Sardines, quarters | [illegible] |

GAME—PRAIRIE CHICKENS in small supply. The demand is very limited, owing to the warm weather and the difficulty of getting fresh birds. Prices range from [illegible].

HAY—TIMOTHY HAY in very small supply, with an active demand. Market firm at previous rates. PRAIRIE HAY in liberal supply, prices easy at present quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Timothy, beater pressed | [illegible] |
| Timothy, loose pressed | [illegible] |
| Timothy, loose | [illegible] |
| Prairie, loose pressed | [illegible] |
| Prairie, loose | [illegible] |

RETAIL PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Timothy, beater pressed | [illegible] |
| Timothy, loose pressed | [illegible] |
| Timothy, loose | [illegible] |
| Prairie, loose pressed | [illegible] |
| Prairie, loose | [illegible] |

HIDES—Received [illegible] lbs. Shipped [illegible] lbs. Market moderately active and unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Salted, trimmed | [illegible] |
| Green Salted, part cured | [illegible] |
| Dry Flint, trimmed | [illegible] |
| Dry Salted, trimmed | [illegible] |
| Kip, Green Salted, trimmed | [illegible] |
| Calf, Green Salted, trimmed | [illegible] |

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, none; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market quiet and steady. Sales to-day were [illegible] brls city in lots at $1.78—closing quiet and nominal.

LEATHER—The market is in fair activity, but with no change on previous quotations. Foreign goods are very firm owing to the continued high rates of Gold and Exchange. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harness ⅌ lb | [illegible] | Slaughter, Sole | [illegible] |
| Line ⅌ lb | [illegible] | Buenos Ayres | [illegible] |
| Kip ⅌ lb | [illegible] | Orinoco, good | [illegible] |
| Calf ⅌ lb | [illegible] | Orinoco good dam aged | [illegible] |
| Upper ⅌ foot | [illegible] | | |
| Collar ⅌ foot | [illegible] | | |
| Slaughter, Sole | [illegible] | French Calf | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | French Calf Lemoines | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | French Calf, Second choice | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Linings, ⅌ doz | [illegible] |
| French Calf | [illegible] | Roans, ⅌ doz | [illegible] |

NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet, and in limited supply. Prices rule firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—The market is [illegible]. Prices are very firm at [illegible]. Other descriptions [illegible]. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boiled Linseed Oil | [illegible] |
| Raw Linseed Oil | [illegible] |
| Olive Oil | [illegible] |
| Whale Oil, W B | [illegible] |
| Elephant Oil | [illegible] |
| Bank Oil | [illegible] |
| Lard Oil, extra | [illegible] |
| Machine Oil | [illegible] |
| Sperm Oil | [illegible] |
| Neatsfoot Oil | [illegible] |
| Whitefish Oil | [illegible] |

CARBON OIL—Is very firm; holders are generally held firm at [illegible] for grades of White Oil. Manufacturers are still at high figures, but sales at these are limited. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| White Oil, 110 to 120 test, by car load | [illegible] |
| Straw Oil | [illegible] |
| Benzole | [illegible] |

ONIONS—In good supply. The market is firm and tolerably firm at [illegible].

POTATOES—The supply is more limited, with an active demand. Prices are firmer. We note an advance of [illegible] on previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—Held at $41.00, with a limited demand at $41.00. LARD—Sales to-day: 150 tres prime city steam rendered Lard at 22½c.

POULTRY—Receipts limited. Prices firm at [illegible] for Chickens. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Potatoes ⅌ bu | [illegible] |
| Potatoes ⅌ brl | [illegible] |

SUGAR—There has been less activity in the market to-day. The supply of raw and refined Sugar continues light, and prices rule very firm at our previous quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cuba | [illegible] |
| Porto Rico | [illegible] |
| N. Orleans | [illegible] |
| A A Portland | [illegible] |
| N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated | [illegible] |
| White A | [illegible] |
| Circle A | [illegible] |
| Extra B | [illegible] |
| White B | [illegible] |
| Extra C | [illegible] |
| Yellow C | [illegible] |

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—In fair supply, market firm and unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Syrups | [illegible] |
| Cuba Molasses | [illegible] |
| New Orleans new crop | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia Bee Hive | [illegible] |

SEEDS—Received to-day, [illegible] ; shipped, [illegible]. The market is firm. Sales to-day [illegible].

SALT—Received to-day, none; shipped, [illegible]. Market firm. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| DOMESTIC—New Fine | [illegible] |
| Old Fine | [illegible] |
| Coarse | [illegible] |
| Ground Solar | [illegible] |
| Dairy, with sacks | [illegible] |
| Dairy, without sacks | [illegible] |
| FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ⅌ sack | [illegible] |
| Ground Alum, ⅌ sack | [illegible] |

Sales to-day were: [illegible] delivered on cars; [illegible] delivered.

SPICES—Market moderately active and very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pepper, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Cassia | [illegible] |
| Cloves | [illegible] |
| Nutmegs | [illegible] |
| Pimento | [illegible] |

SALERATUS—The market is in fair active. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Babbitt's pure | [illegible] |
| do best | [illegible] |
| De Land's pure | [illegible] |
| do best | [illegible] |
| do healthy | [illegible] |
| do chemical | [illegible] |

TEA—There is more activity in the market. With the advances recently made in New York, rates here have a[illegible] advanced [illegible] superior to extra. [illegible] quotations [illegible] upward tendency. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Young Hyson, inferior to common, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| do superior to fine, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| do extra to choice, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Imperial, superior to fine, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| do extra to choice, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Gunpowder, superior to fine, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| do extra to choice, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| do finest to choice, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Oolong, inferior to fine, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| do extra to choice, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Souchong, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |

TALLOW—Received 1,860 lbs. Market limited supply. Prices very firm and unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime City Packers | [illegible] |
| Country | [illegible] |

Sale to-day, 5 bb's Tallow at [illegible] per lb.

TOBACCO—The market continues quiet, but firmer. We note an advance of [illegible] on Fine Cut Chewing, and of [illegible] on Smoking, on previous quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice | [illegible] |
| Medium | [illegible] |
| Common | [illegible] |
| SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice | [illegible] |
| Medium | [illegible] |
| Common, stems | [illegible] |
| PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf | [illegible] |
| Half-bright | [illegible] |
| Choice Black, sound | [illegible] |
| Medium, guaranteed | [illegible] |
| Common | [illegible] |

VINEGAR—Market steady and active. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pure Cider Vinegar, ⅌ gal | [illegible] |
| Pure Malt do do | [illegible] |
| Com. do do | [illegible] |

WOOL—The market is still very active and buoyant. Holders in several instances holding at [illegible] for choice fleece wool. Sales hitherto [illegible] at $1.05. Market firm at present quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Light Fleece, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Medium Fleece, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Coarse Fleece, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |
| Factory Tub Washed, ⅌ lb | [illegible] |

Sales to-day [illegible] choice fleece at [illegible].

WOOD—In limited and inadequate supply. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beech, per cord | [illegible] |
| Maple, per cord | [illegible] |
| Hickory, per cord | [illegible] |

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ............ Aug. 24.

Steamer May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.
Steamer Milwaukee, Trowell, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Young America, Davis, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Wisconsin, Williams, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop St Louis, Woodworth, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark American Union, Welvin, Cleveland, [illegible] coal.
Schr Forfar, Carberry, Grand Haven, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Anna, Coates, Kalamazoo, 53 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Falvey, Grand Haven, 85 cds wood.
Schr Warren, Baryson, Black Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr Day Spring, [illegible], St. Joseph, [illegible] wood.
Schr [illegible], Naples, [illegible].
Schr E. B. King, Mann, St. Joseph, 65 cords wood.
Schr Wm. Smith, Smith, Grand Haven, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, [illegible], Cleveland, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr E. H. Martin, Galligan, Grand Traverse, [illegible] lumber, 50 m shingles.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Caddy, Portage, 180 m lumber.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Brown's Pier, 75 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Dresden, Wilkinson, Charlotteville, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Speed, Ball, Fort Sheldon, 51 cords bark, [illegible] cordwood.
Schr Sam Seawett, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Illinois, Bush, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber and [illegible] m shingles.
Schr Odin, Imbricht, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie, Scofield, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber and 50 m lath.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Shaffer, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, [illegible] m lath.
Schr Helen Kent, Cameron, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, and 14 m lath.
Schr G. Farrington, Flack, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, and 14 m lath.
Schr [illegible] & Cannon, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, and 100 m lath.
Schr Emma, Imbrill, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Sawyer, Oconto, 173 m lumber and [illegible].
Schr G. [illegible] Foster, Hansen, Muskegon, 90 m lumber and 160 m shingles.
Schr Hamlet, Walstra, Cedar River, 125 m lumber.
Schr Pacific, Roger, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, and 14 m lath.
Schr Gem, Heir, Union City, 55 m staves.
Schr Helen Blood, Reid, Wilkinson's Pier, 134 m lumber.
Schr Flight, Carl, Port Washington, 120 cords wood.
Scow C. C. Butts, Buckley, Green Bush, 70 cords wood.
Scow Mermaid, Beach, South Haven, 60 m lumber.

CLEARED ............ Aug. 24.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop F. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Young America, Davis, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Dodge, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, [illegible] brls flour.
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Sarnia, 10,000 bu corn, [illegible] brls flour.
Bark Western Metropolis, Morey, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Brig Mariner, Kills, Buffalo, 17,[illegible] bu wheat.
Brig Wm. Treat, Rate, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr John [illegible], Meyer, Saginaw, [illegible].
Schr Mary Morton, Van Etta, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Mary M. Scott, Graves, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Schr Skylark, Ramsey, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Schr [illegible], Reed, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Wm. Fiske, Egan, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Schr C. G. Alvord, Densmore, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Planet, Wilkins, Houghton, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Maine, Rossman, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Mendota, Welch, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Sounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop E. F. Wade, Goldsmith, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Tompkins, Sarnia, sundries.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Brant, Buffalo, [illegible] tons coal.
Bark Pacific, Stone, Pentwater, 2,[illegible] m lumber.
Brig Oleander, Campbell, Green Bay, 160 m lumber, [illegible] m lath.
Schr Advent, Butler, Holland, 47 cds bark.
Schr Tri Color, South Haven, 18 cds wood.
Schr Fame, Keenan, St. Joseph, 10 m lumber, 32 cds apples.
Schr El Tempo, Hughes, Manitowoc, 110 m lumber, [illegible] m shingles, 55 m lath.
Schr America, Hansener, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber, 55 m shingles.
Schr Emeline, Williams, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.
Schr Traveller, Williams, Stony Creek, 80 m lumber.
Schr H. Greely, Hansen, Kalamazoo, 15 m lumber, 90 m shingles, 53 cds wood.
Schr Telegraph, Jacobs, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 14 m lath.
Schr Meridian, Walker, Grand Traverse, 125 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, McVea, Green Bush, 75 cds wood.
Schr Barney Eaton, Marshal, Holland, 60 cds bark.
Schr New Hampshire, Jennings' Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr F. Hayden, Teland, Pierre Marquette, 130 m lumber.
Schr Island, Campbell, St. Paul's Pier, 33 cds wood.
Scow R. Hayes, Pattee, St. Joseph, 40 cds wood.

CLEARED ............ Aug. 25.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Milwaukee, Trowell, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Conkey, Buffalo, 34,000 bu oats, [illegible] brls flour.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat, 18,500 bu oats, 100 brls flour.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Sarnia, 4,130 brls flour, sundries.
Bark Great West No. 1, McArthur, Buffalo, [illegible] bu oats.
Bark Tanner, McFadden, Buffalo, 25,[illegible] bu oats.
Brig Frontier City, Haven, Oswego, 13,[illegible] bu wheat.
Schr Mary Nau, Peterson, East Saginaw, [illegible].
Schr Jennie and Annie, Hart, Buffalo, 25,[illegible] bu oats.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW SITE FOR MARINE HOSPITAL AT THIS PORT.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, Aug. [illegible], 1864.

In pursuance of [illegible] June 2d, 1864, authorizing the [illegible] of a [illegible] and more eligible site for a Marine Hospital [illegible] near Chicago, notice is hereby given that [illegible] will be received at this office until [illegible] seventh day of September next, for grounds suitable for the purposes of the Hospital. The site must not be further north than the vicinity of [illegible] View, nor further south than Hyde Park. [illegible] feet square, nor more than ten acres in [illegible] must have a full and unobstructed frontage on Lake Shore.

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN PRIZE.—By virtue of a writ of [illegible] issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in Prize, dated the 2d day of August, A. D. 1864, will be sold at [illegible] to the highest and best bidder [illegible] Mound City, in said District, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property, to wit: A lot of Pig Iron, [illegible] about 1,300 tons; the same having been condemned by the Court to be sold for the benefit of [illegible] may concern.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4, 1864. [illegible] U. S. Marshal.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern Philosophers, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned" [illegible] or old newspapers of every description, [illegible] old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, bills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and sheets of [illegible] old writing paper, and school books, old ledgers, etc., of any size, it matters not how [illegible] may be written on or mutilated.

JOHN B. PETTIBONE, [illegible]

LEFT HER HOME.—Whereas my wife, SUSAN DUDDLES, has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby notify all parties that I will not be responsible for any debts that she may contract after this date.

ANTHONY DUDDLES.

Chicago, Aug. 25th, 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society [illegible] on Thursday evening [illegible] at half past seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By order. GEORGE [illegible]

$5,000.—Wanted a Partner [illegible] in a legitimate business [illegible] Address [illegible]

SALT.—[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

For Weaknesses Arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.

The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudences, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu,

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu,

In all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Physicians, Please Notice.

We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, of sixteen years experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now, prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Delivered to any address, accompanied by reliable directions.

Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

or

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 SOUTH TENTH ST., Below Chestnut, PHILA.

[illegible]

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HELMBOLD'S

# FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

## Fluid Extract Buchu,

**For Weaknesses Arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.**

The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

## Fluid Extract Buchu,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, Imprudences, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S

## Fluid Extract Buchu,

AND

## IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

## Fluid Extract Buchu,

In all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

## Physicians, Please Notice.

We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, of sixteen years experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now, prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR FIVE DOLLARS,

Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions.

Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S

## Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OR

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

594 SOUTH TENTH ST., (below Chestnut) PHILA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

# Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.


## THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Allen Butler, of the New York Central Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Gen. Hooker was in the city yesterday—stopping at the Sherman House. He left last evening on the Burlington road.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.—Any person having single testimonies or rots to spare, will add greatly to the comfort of their soldiers, by sending them to the Soldiers' Rest, as soon as convenient.

FOR JESUP TO-DAY.—Remember the excursion of the Seventh-Presbyterian Church to-day. Cars leave Madison street bridge depot at half-past eight precisely.

PASSENGERS.—Sixty-nine men, belonging to the 144th Illinois Infantry, under command of Capt. S. J. Anderson, arrived at the depot yesterday. They came in charge of 140 rebel prisoners who are placed in Camp Douglas.

BOY KILLED.—A boy whose name we could not learn was killed yesterday on the West Side, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad. We could obtain no further particulars. The inquest will be held this morning.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Hon. Ben. Wood, the brother of Fernando Wood, and Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, delegates to the late Copperhead Convention, are in the city, and stopping at the Tremont House.

NEW POLICE FORCE.—Yesterday morning twenty new policemen were assigned to duty—eight in the South Division and six in each of the other divisions of the city. The additional force is what why the force should be still more largely increased during the coming week.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—A correspondent at Moline, Ill., a discharged soldier, is anxious to re-enlist, and desires to know where he can get an a substitute. Here is a chance for the brokers. Substitutes are receiving from $400 to 500.

VARIETIES.—W. J. Thompson, and his trained dog Hector, are some of the attractions at the Varieties. Mr. Thompson takes his benefit on Friday night. The management have secured a long list of stars, whose names will be found advertised in to-morrow's programme.

ARTILLERY HORSES.—Captain Potter, Depot Quartermaster, will to-day ship seventy-five artillery horses to Washington. Notwithstanding the immense drain upon the equine resources of this section of the country, no large horses can be found than those of Dobbin.

CORRECTION.—The statement recently appearing in our columns that Dr. O'Hryan was convicted for assault, and held to bail in $500 to keep the peace, we are assured by the Doctor is incorrect. He says he was the injury charged, and that upon his paying the costs, the case was dismissed.

A CALL ON THE CHRISTIANS.—We are requested by one of the lady managers of the Soldiers' Rest to state that there is a pressing want for single testaments for the use of soldiers, and that they are cared for at the Rest. Those who have such that they can part with, will confer a great favor by leaving them as above requested.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt of the report of the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. It is a faithful exhibit of the affairs of this Company, and a remarkable showing of the speed prosperity. A brief abstract has already appeared in these columns.

HOME GUARD.—An adjourned meeting of the military organization for home service, which, Phœnix like, is rising from the ashes of the old 19th Illinois volunteers, was held last evening in Lisle's Block. James H. Hayden, Captain of Co. A, occupied the chair. Several names were enrolled and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and report to a future meeting.

"MUSICAL."—A very proper designation for the establishment of H. M. Higgins, No. 115 Randolph st. He publishes and manufactures instruments, and is a musician; and we may add that in the first two he does an immense business, and in all is excellent. Those who have not been supplied with a standard music, will find it with H. M., and instruments for its repair on will be found with them, of the very best quality, in unexceptionable variety.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the building attached to Meyer's beer garden, just outside the city limits, on the North Side, which resulted in the entire destruction of that and adjoining buildings belonging to the same establishment. The fire is the first that occurred yesterday morning, of the two were valued at $5,000; amount of insurance unknown.

CAMP MEETING.—Yesterday was the first day of the session of the Camp Meeting at Desplaines. The meeting was formally commenced, the day being occupied in the erection of habitations by the various members who intend to reside on the ground. Some sixty tents had arrived but fifteen or sixteen of the most eminent in the State are expected in a day or two when the regular exercises will be entered vigorously. From present appearances probably from 300 to 400 brethren will attend. Ample room for as many thousands are expected to attend several of the services.

DRAMATIC CARD.—The E. L. Davenport Dramatic Club announces its first public performance in Chicago on Friday evening in the Academy of Music Hall, where are to long held out the brilliant and the distinguished and the fair of the multitude. They will give "All that glitters is not gold" and "The Secret." We have no doubt that the result will be a crowded house. The gentlemen have taken warning by the fate of previous stars, and will not hereafter be unacquainted with. Some of them bear a very good reputation as delineators of human character and passion in stage mouthing.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The Right Reverend Henry Whitehouse will lay the corner stone of the new edifice of Christ Church this afternoon, at half-past five o'clock. It will be remembered that the old church was partially destroyed by fire early last spring. The work is rapidly and already advanced far enough to indicate that it will be a splendid structure, combining great beauty and massive solidity. The occasion will be a most interesting one, and well worthy general attendance.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—Yesterday there was another arrival of rebel prisoners. About three hundred were brought in from the Georgia campaign by Gen. Sherman, were permitted to receive the hospitalities of Camp Douglas. More are daily expected. It is thing that they reach this city just at the time of the assembling of the great National Copperhead Convention. There will be abundant opportunity for conference and comprehension between the two wings of the great Copperhead party North and South. The one is to-day and judging from appearances the other soon will be.

COOK COUNTY QUOTA.—The following named gentlemen, the Committee appointed to devise some means to fill the quota of Cook County and swear the new volunteers, are requested to meet at the Circuit Court rooms, promptly at 9 o'clock, this Thursday morning. Let there be no delay: Messrs. John Wentworth, Joseph Sadler, Grant J. Foss, Seammon, Emery A. Storrs, James W. Sheahan, A. G. Throop, S. L. Russell, Charles Scammon, Charles Cooper D. Ward, Charles Randolph, Ira T. Munn, Mathew Laflin, Benjamin Lambert, Judge Van Buren, Hon. John M. Douglas, Dr. Brainard, Judge J. B. Bradwell, Henry Greenebaum, S. A. Irwin, W. H. Brown.

THEY ARE COMING.—The city is filling up with delegates, elected and self elected, to the Copperhead Convention of next week.

It will be seen by our dispatches that Vallandigham made one of his speeches at Dayton yesterday, en route for Chicago. In company with Pendleton Wood, he will arrive in the city this morning. The two are inseparable.

Dean Richmond will arrive with the New York delegation, will arrive to-day.

"Hunters" continue to arrive, and distinguished Chicagoans are distinguished for sordidness—are plentiful. We risk nothing in saying they are not of those who have undergone any mortification; the substitution they decide, is that of ten rule of Jeff. Davis for that of the lawful Government.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC TO EVANSTON.—The Erie Street Mission Sunday School—the oldest mission school in the city—we notice by an advertisement in this paper, takes their annual excursion and picnic on Friday. This is one of the truly loyal Sunday Schools of the city, and deserves the support and encouragement of every loyal person, and every friend of Sunday Schools. Captain L. Lockwood Brown, now in the service of his country, was the founder of the school, and is the life and soul of an incendiary. The boys was valued at $5,000; amount of insurance unknown.

CAMP MEETING.—Yesterday was the first day of the session of the Camp Meeting at Desplaines. The meeting was formally commenced, the day being occupied in the erection of habitations by the various members who intend to reside on the ground. Some sixty tents had arrived but fifteen or sixteen of the most eminent in the State are expected in a day or two when the regular exercises will be entered vigorously. From present appearances probably from 300 to 400 brethren will attend. Ample room for as many thousands are expected to attend several of the services.

DRAMATIC CARD.—The E. L. Davenport Dramatic Club announces its first public performance in Chicago on Friday evening in the Academy of Music Hall, where are to long held out the brilliant and the distinguished and the fair of the multitude. They will give "All that glitters is not gold" and "The Secret." We have no doubt that the result will be a crowded house. The gentlemen have taken warning by the fate of previous stars, and will not hereafter be unacquainted with. Some of them bear a very good reputation as delineators of human character and passion in stage mouthing.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The Right Reverend Henry Whitehouse will lay the corner stone of the new edifice of Christ Church this afternoon, at half-past five o'clock. It will be remembered that the old church was partially destroyed by fire early last spring. The work is rapidly and already advanced far enough to indicate that it will be a splendid structure, combining great beauty and massive solidity. The occasion will be a most interesting one, and well worthy general attendance.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—Yesterday there was another arrival of rebel prisoners. About three hundred were brought in from the Georgia campaign by Gen. Sherman, were permitted to receive the hospitalities of Camp Douglas. More are daily expected. It is thing that they reach this city just at the time of the assembling of the great National Copperhead Convention. There will be abundant opportunity for conference and comprehension between the two wings of the great Copperhead party North and South. The one is to-day and judging from appearances the other soon will be.

COOK COUNTY QUOTA.—The following named gentlemen, the Committee appointed to devise some means to fill the quota of Cook County and swear the new volunteers, are requested to meet at the Circuit Court rooms, promptly at 9 o'clock, this Thursday morning. Let there be no delay: Messrs. John Wentworth, Joseph Sadler, Grant J. Foss, Seammon, Emery A. Storrs, James W. Sheahan, A. G. Throop, S. L. Russell, Charles Scammon, Charles Cooper D. Ward, Charles Randolph, Ira T. Munn, Mathew Laflin, Benjamin Lambert, Judge Van Buren, Hon. John M. Douglas, Dr. Brainard, Judge J. B. Bradwell, Henry Greenebaum, S. A. Irwin, W. H. Brown.

THEY ARE COMING.—The city is filling up with delegates, elected and self elected, to the Copperhead Convention of next week.

It will be seen by our dispatches that Vallandigham made one of his speeches at Dayton yesterday, en route for Chicago. In company with Pendleton Wood, he will arrive in the city this morning. The two are inseparable.

Dean Richmond will arrive with the New York delegation, will arrive to-day.

"Hunters" continue to arrive, and distinguished Chicagoans are distinguished for sordidness—are plentiful. We risk nothing in saying they are not of those who have undergone any mortification; the substitution they decide, is that of ten rule of Jeff. Davis for that of the lawful Government.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC TO EVANSTON.—The Erie Street Mission Sunday School—the oldest mission school in the city—we notice by an advertisement in this paper, takes their annual excursion and picnic on Friday. This is one of the truly loyal Sunday Schools of the city, and deserves the support and encouragement of every loyal person, and every friend of Sunday Schools. Captain L. Lockwood Brown, now in the service of his country, was the founder of the school, and is the life and soul of an incendiary. The boys was valued at $5,000; amount of insurance unknown.

## DUEL AND MURDER.

### A Workman in the Lake Tunnel Kills a Comrade—His Arrest—Coroner's Inquest Verdict—The Prisoner Committed to Jail on a Coroner's Warrant.

A foul and unnatural murder was perpetrated at the bottom of the shore shaft of the lake tunnel, about one o'clock yesterday morning. The following are the attending circumstances so far as our reporter has been able to obtain them. It seems that the workmen employed in excavating the drift under the lake number twelve men, are divided into gangs of four, two of each eight hours out of the twenty-four. The labor is done by contract, each relief receiving a certain Saturday night's stipulated fee. The relief have their men, or firemen, between whom disputes often arise as to the relative amount of work done by each. Such a dispute arose day between yesterday between the murdered man, Patrick Hunt, who was foreman of one of the gangs, and Michael Corry, the murderer, who was in charge of the other. So frequent were their disputes that the contractor Bonfield had ordered them to work by themselves in the man who subsequently murdered his comrade. Another ineffectual circumstance to this discharge was his general disposition, habits and quarrelsome disposition. About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning he came to the mouth of the land shaft and asked permission of the foreman to descend for the purpose of removing his lamps and reversal effects. The man readily granted. Approaching the "face" of the drift, as the end of the excavation, now three hundred and fifty feet from the shaft, is technically called, he encountered his old enemy, the foreman of the second relief, who, as aforesaid, had also that hour been discharged, and did not wish there should be any bad feeling between them. The other replied that he bore no ill will to his comrade, to which the murderer answered that he evidently did, and he (Corry) would prove it by not re-commencing the fight. Hunt then turned to go out, and as he stooped over to remove his lamp, Corry struck him on the back of the head with a heavy iron wrench, and then, as Hunt fell forward, struck him a second blow on the back of the neck and the appearance of having been struck by some fiend. Hunt died instantly, and it was concluded that it was done with the file. We do not know to whom the file belongs. I afterwards understood that it belonged to the engineer at the top of the shaft.

Michael Corry is an excitable character, and occasionally becomes intoxicated. I have seen him often when I thought him under the influence of liquor, but never observed that he was intoxicated by liquor last night, when I hurried to the place where the murder was committed. I saw Corry standing on the "cap" or "trap," Corry did not seem to be excited. He was standing in a second of rapid walking on the scaffold. He offered no resistance, and acted very indifferently.

The coroner, Mr. Henry Curry and Hunt—had a quarrel the day previous. Don't know exactly the cause of it.

TESTIMONY OF E. W. OFFERMAN.

*E. W. Offerman, sworn:* I have charge of the same during the night time. Corry and his place in the tunnel on Monday night about 11 o'clock. His contract expired about that time. The next I saw he had come out of the tunnel. The manner was settled by the Superintendent. He saw him again last night about 12 o'clock. He came to the mouth of the tunnel to take a shovel of his comrades. He then went to the engineer and asked for a file. The engineer had just been discharged, and did not wish there should be any bad feeling between them. The other replied that he bore no ill will to his comrade, to which the murderer answered that he evidently did, and he (Corry) would prove it by not re-commencing the fight. Hunt then turned to go out, and as he stooped over to remove his lamp, Corry struck him on the back of the head with a heavy iron wrench, and then, as Hunt fell forward, struck him a second blow on the back of the neck and the appearance of having been struck by some fiend. Hunt died instantly, and it was concluded that it was done with the file. I do not know to whom the file belongs. I afterwards understood that it belonged to the engineer at the top of the shaft.

Michael Corry is an excitable character, and occasionally becomes intoxicated. I have seen him often when I thought him under the influence of liquor, but never observed that he was intoxicated by liquor last night, when I hurried to the place where the murder was committed. I saw Corry standing on the "cap" or "trap."

WANTED—To rent by a ... and wife, a small house ... Address ... Tribune Office.
WANTED—An active young man ... Tribune Office.
WANTED—Three or four first-class Milliners ... Apply to WALSH & ...
WANTED—A situation to run a stationary engine, by a competent ... Chicago P. O.
WANTED—A situation as clerk in the Quartermaster Department ... officer of the army. Address ...
WANTED—By a young man who has been six years in the wholesale drug business in New York ... Address ... Tribune office.
TO RENT—Saloon of the West ... M. H. SAXTER.
WANTED—A man. One acquainted with the commission business ... 274 South Water st.
WANTED—A packer, one thoroughly acquainted with packing crockery ... 162 State street.
WANTED—To buy a house, for removal, in the South Division ... Metropolitan Block.
WANTED—Employment at writing in an office in this city ... "A C," Tribune office.
WANTED—A situation as cutter in a Merchant Tailoring establishment ... Chicago, Ill., or call at 119 East ...
WANTED—By a practical bookkeeper, who has some time to spare ... Post Office Box 1076 ...
WANTED—One or two experienced canvassers ... 49, McCormick's Building.
WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, board in a private family ... box 1355.
WANTED—Pictures from the ... 126 South Clark street ...
WANTED—Clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, grocery and dry goods clerks ... FINLEY & CO.
WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Wholesale or Retail Dry Goods house ... FINLEY & CO.
WANTED—By a Practical Farmer, a situation to take the management of a farm ... Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.
WANTED—An engagement ... warehouseman ... State street.
WANTED—Book keeper ... HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO., ... South Water street.
WANTED—To Rent a Cottage or suit of rooms, for a small family ... Drawer 6438, Chicago ...
WANTED—A purchaser for a first class grocery store ... Tribune office.
WANTED—A situation as ... book keeper, entry clerk, or salesman ... Tribune office.
WANTED—Cocoa Matting ... Address P. O. Drawer ...
WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms and board in a private family ... Post Office Box 726.
WANTED—Immediately, a practical meat cutter and salesman ... WALKER & SMALL ...
WANTED—A Boy to work ... 28 South Water street.
WANTED—To buy a good D... one-horse Truck Wagon ... P. O. Box 4104.
WANTED—Six House Ca... Address Box 915 ...
WANTED—By a Protestant woman a situation in a private family ...
WANTED—Four good Lathers ... WESTLAKE'S ...
WANTED—A first rate second girl, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given ...
WANTED—A situation as Clerk in a Banking, Mercantile or Commission House, by a gentleman from Scotland ... Address "J B," this office.
WANTED—A competent House keeper ... Address ... Post Office Box ...
WANTED—By a man of steady habits and ample references, employment ... Address "O. P." Box ...
WANTED—A situation by a young man in a wholesale or retail ... "Advertiser," Tribune office.
WANTED—The Gold Hunters. Adventures, or Life in Australia ... ROBINSON & ... P O Drawer 6560 Chicago, Ill.
WANTED—Disabled Officers and Soldiers ... P. O. Drawer 6614, Chicago ...
WANTED—A comfortable house for a small family ... P. O. Box 4399.
WANTED—A young German ... Tribune Office.
WANTED—To rent a small ... Photographic Art Gallery, 169 Lake ...
WANTED—Two or three p... to take lessons in German. Address ... Tribune Office.
WANTED—Civil Engineer ... Post Office Drawer No. 1216.
WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department ... G. B. HASCOCK, Government Agent.
WANTED—1,000 tons ... C. S. BROWN & CO.
WANTED—Boilers. One or two ... Steam Boiler ... 5 Pomeroy's Building.
WANTED—A house of eight ... Address "J. F." P. O. Box 1399.
WANTED—To give 200 per cent ... Drawer 6454, Chicago.
WANTED—The attention of Ladies ... P. O. Drawer 6128 ...
WANTED—By an experienced ... Address "E S G," ...
Found.
FOUND—A wallet containing ...



# Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 15. CHICAGO, THURSDAY AUGUST 25, 1864. WEEKLY EDITION.



CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week) ... 25
" " (per quarter) ... $3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ... $12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ... 6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year ... 6.00
Weekly, single copy one year ... 2.50
" six months ... 1.25
" clubs of four copies, one year ... 9.00
" " ten " " ... 20.00
" " twenty " " ... 40.00

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.


## Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

### DANGER AHEAD.

Every one will remember the unanimity with which all men in the North joined hands at the outbreak of the war, in the determination to put down the rebellion, and maintain the authority of the laws. The first hostile shot that struck the walls of Sumter, welded the North into a union of heart and hand which promised the speedy and effectual overthrow of the rebels, and the re-establishment of the authority of the Government in the insurrectionary districts. There was no interruption to this union, until, in the progress of events, as our victorious armies penetrated to the core of the enemy's country, they came into collision with African slavery the cause of the war, and the very root of the whole dissension and subsequent secession. Then it was evident that one of the two principles involved in the struggle—either slavery, upheld by the man-owning aristocracy, or freedom, avowed and cherished by those who claimed that labor had a right to its results—must yield; and Government very wisely determined that if the former stood in the way of the latter, it must go to the wall.

From that very moment the Union in the North began to yield and loosen. A handful of ambitious Copperhead politicians looking to future spoil and place, saw that the destruction of slavery involved the destruction of their party. It was the very corner stone of their faith. In times past, it had given them their power, and almost uninterruptedly from the foundation of the Republic, had thrown into their hands all the Federal offices and spoils. They determined to make a desperate effort to save it. Their first essays were constitutional arguments against the right of the Government to interfere with the existing institutions of the States. No treason yet. This was of no avail. Their arguments were unsound, and the people sustained the Government in its action. Copperhead members of Congress, upon the floors of the National Capitol, reiterated the arguments and following the thread of their fallacies, were led into treasonable acts. Expulsion ensued. The treason had commenced. Vallandigham, steeped in bitterness against the government, and a traitor at heart, commenced canvassing his State, making violent harangues and gathering about him such bands of followers here and there. Government banished him. The Copperhead press of the country cried persecution, and grew insolent in their attacks upon the Administration. That very audacity, unpunished, rapidly grew more audacious, and new converts flocked to the standard of Vallandigham and Wood. The New York riots, instigated by Copperhead politicians, added fuel to the flames; but there was, as yet, no talk of peace. Broken down politicians of all schools, and army generals of Southern sympathies, joined in the movement. Secret societies were formed to further the objects of the new party. Opposition was offered gradually and cautiously to questions of vital importance to the existence of the Republic. The efforts of the Government to preserve its integrity were called violations of the liberty of speech and the press. The President was styled a usurper, and every official act pronounced tyrannous. The army was villified; Union men were called negro-worshippers, and the war, a war for the negro. Collisions on a small scale were encouraged between the more ignorant among us of the Copperhead party and the soldiers; and the very fact that these outrages were allowed to go unpunished, increased the strength of the party and added to its coldness. The lowest passions of the mob were cunningly appealed to by specious arguments and inflammatory harangues. Cautiously the organs of this new party hinted at peace. No reproof followed, and then they spoke it out boldly in the press and from the stump.

At last the event came which they in common with the rebels feared—the renomination of Mr Lincoln. At once they opened the floodgates of their hate and abuse. Peace was boldly clamored for, and the opposition to the acts of the government, which they had before urged should be made through the medium of the courts, was finally made openly.

All of these grand steps have now culminated in a determination to secure peace by an appeal to arms. One by one the Copperhead conventions are urging the people to oppose the government with armed force; in other words to inaugurate civil war at the North. The crafty leaders of the peace party will not be satisfied until they have attempted to attain that end. We warn loyal men of the danger ahead. The growth of this new party has been too positive and determined to admit of any other conclusion. Rather than witness the success of the Union party in November, they will endeavor to kindle a civil war, if the circumstances of the country are favorable; and the government and all loyal men will do wisely to look the matter squarely in the face. It is the inexorable result of the progress of events, and neither the government nor the people will do well to disregard it. We may as well ascertain the fact whether we have a government, now, as at any other time, and it is better to be ready now than by dallying longer to wake up and find the Philistines upon us. The issue will be made at the Chicago Convention. Are we ready to meet it?

### REINFORCEMENTS.

Copperhead papers say that "if the present draft is succeeded to, others will follow and there will be no end of conscription." Such is the kind of stuff with which they are filling their readers. But is there a sane reasoning man who supposes that the rebellion could stand against our armies for a single month, if they were reinforced by 500,000 men?

The struggle is now concentrated at two points—before Richmond and Atlanta. The rebels have raked together their last recruits, and are desperately striving to beat back our two armies under Grant and Sherman. Where is the copperhead that does not see that a timely reinforcement of these armies would turn the scale and give us victory? General Sherman has Hood by the throat; Atlanta is nearly surrounded. Only one artery remains uncut. The rebel army is already on short rations. Sherman is working like a giant to seize the Macon Railway, which is the last outlet remaining to the enemy. If he succeeds, and can then hold his investing lines, Atlanta will fall and Hood's army will be captured or broken up. Its destruction is the speedy forerunner of the down-fall of the "Confederacy." No sane man can doubt that the cotton States would lie open to Sherman's conquering legions, with their millions of slaves and all their stores. Sherman could, immediately after the rout of Hood's army, dispatch half his force to the assistance of Gen. Grant. There are enough able-bodied men in Cook county alone, to turn the scale at Atlanta, and convert a doubtful struggle into a decisive victory.

President Lincoln would be perfectly safe in proclaiming to the people, that the present call is the last one that will be made, to put down the rebellion. He would be safe in prophesying to the country that if this reinforcement proves inadequate, to abandon the war and "let the Union slide," as the Copperheads desire him to do. He would be safe in saying to the people, "Let us give Grant and Sherman 500,000 fresh men, and if they fail to crush the rebellion, I am willing to give up the effort to save the Union, as hopeless of accomplishment."

If a timely reinforcement of 200,000 had been sent to Grant and Sherman a month ago, Richmond and Atlanta would now be ours, and Grant would be pursuing Lee's broken army into North Carolina, and Sherman would be chasing the fragments of Hood's army into South Carolina.

### THE FOUR POINTS.

The military interest is now divided between four points—Petersburg, Atlanta, Mobile, and the Shenandoah Valley. So our attention does not entirely stick; though [illegible] exhaustive at two points on [illegible]. At three of these points, our [illegible] has probably reached a stage very similar. [illegible] It is now a slow, and may be a [illegible] struggle, continuing the whole [illegible] or longer. The slow stage began [illegible] when Gen. Grant had failed [illegible] by the first assault. A similar [illegible] at Atlanta, and which [illegible] longer. The rebel army [illegible] it is announced, [illegible] would be, after the failure [illegible] the little delay to [illegible] which caused after them. The rebels had settled it, that Atlanta was not to be given up without a struggle; and as Hood had only enough men left "for two killings more," it was a certainty that if reinforcement was possible, he would receive it. From what quarter it now comes, we are not told; but there is no evidence that it is anything else than the Georgia and Mississippi militia. If his only reinforcements are of this kind, he will be obliged to act on the defensive for a time; since such troops are of little use except behind fortifications. Time, however, will render them effective troops, provided Sherman allows it to him, or he has the ability to take it. Hood, though ready enough to fight, with half a chance, will hardly dare risk it again, unless upon compulsion; and we expect to see the work settle into a kind of semi-siege process at Atlanta, as it has at Petersburg.

In a similar condition, we infer, will now be affairs at Mobile. Fort Morgan is said to be invested; our fleet occupying its attention on one side, and General Granger, with his land forces, on the other. It is said to be provisioned for a year; and if merely held in siege, it may last a long time. But it may be treated to such medicine as Fort Sumter received, and obliged to succumb much sooner. But if suitably attended to, its fall is certain, sooner or later. Thirty miles above is Mobile, but difficult of access; and Farragut may or may not try immediately to reach it; and may or may not succeed if he does. But an effort in that direction is worth the trial; not for the sake of the city, merely, since it is of no value in itself, and as a rebel port of entry it is useless to the Confederacy; but it has such relations to the undertaking of General Sherman that its capture would be a great point gained—it would open up the rivers above, and enable our boats to dominate the whole interior of Central and Southern Alabama and Georgia.

Thus these three points are now liable to remain on hand as enterprises which will task our strength and try the rebellion to the utmost. Gen. Sheridan's operations are of a different sort in the valley of the Shenandoah. They are strictly field operations, and have not yet assumed the chronic form; and a battle is liable any day to decide the whole contest there.

Yet it is not to be inferred, that because the war gets hitched, by siege operations, as at Petersburg, Atlanta and Mobile, it will of necessity be always protracted even there. The rebellion is like the coverlid with which Pat tried to keep himself warm on a cold night. It is a little too short at one end or the other. Pulling it up to keep Petersburg snug and comfortable, it leaves Atlanta, like Pat's heels, sticking out in the cold. Pulling it down to warm up the pedal extremities, it exposes the head and shoulders to a shiver. With a knee out at Mobile and an elbow bare in the Shenandoah, the Confederacy remembers the Scripture about "the covering that is narrower than that a man can wrap himself in it." Some of these points are pretty sure to suffer. Lee is playing a desperate game, and a single false move may spill his whole dish in a single day.

### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The readers of the TRIBUNE know that one of its editors recently visited the Army of the Potomac. Our observations while there differ little, if anything, from what our readers have heard from other sources; but it may be well to add our testimony to what most of them already know. In the first place the army is in splendid condition. The James River affords an excellent base of supplies, and probably no army of equal size ever was so well supplied with vegetables and fruits, and everything so well calculated to give health and vigor to the men. Ice is quite plenty; the water obtained from the wells is good, and generally the troops seem contented and happy.

The confidence of the army in its ability, with proper reinforcements, to take Richmond and close out the rebellion is firm and unwavering. They appear to feel and know that they are equal to the task which their countrymen have given them to do. True it will be a work of time. The intrenchments in front of them seem well nigh impregnable, but they believe in the ability of their leaders to mine or out flank them; to take advantage of some weak point, or, in some way, they are sure the thing can be done. All they ask is for their friends at home not to be impatient. Let them not expect too much in too short a time. One plan or another, like that of the fatal 30th of July, may ignominiously fail; but in the end, if the country remains true to its purpose and volunteering, and, what is better, the draft give the needed reinforcements, there can be no possible doubt as to the result. Information from all sources makes it certain that the infamous Confederacy has all its available forces under Lee and Johnston. Crush these two armies, and the rebel leaders have no resource left them. They must run the blockade and throw themselves into the friendly embrace of John Bull, or hang. Surely, men who can steal so stupendously will incontinently run from the wholesome strictures of the halter.

Look at the condition of the country three years ago. The magnificent Mississippi in rebel hands from Columbus to the Gulf; Price and his thieves ravaging Missouri; Kentucky balancing in the scale with Cincinnati threatened; Western Virginia a battle ground; and now see Grant thundering before Richmond, and Sherman at Atlanta; the rebel lines contracted to portions of Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina and eastern Virginia; and then remember that the North can, without exhaustion, put another million of men in the field, while the rebellion has its entire available strength in arms, and who can doubt that if the loyal North stands firmly up to the work another year will see the rebellion buried in everlasting infamy. Courage, therefore, ye faint hearted, doubting patriots. The blood so freely and so nobly poured out upon the battle fields of the Union has not been shed in vain. It will preserve our glorious nationality and cement our liberties to the latest generations. Knowing that Jeff. Davis and his base crew are nearly exhausted, his friends at the North are more rampant and bullying than ever. They demand an ignominious peace, assured that this is the last chance they will have to do anything effectively in the interests of their master. Intelligent American freemen will easily fathom the purposes of these traitors, and give them their quietus at the ballot-box. They bellowed and blustered and threatened more loudly in Ohio a year ago than they do now. They could then elect the traitor Vallandigham more certainly than they can now hope to elect the big snake to be hatched in their den on the lake shore the last week in the month. When their malignant schemes come to be finally known to the people, they will bury them and their authors so deep that Gabriel's trump could never reach them. Let, therefore, the people stand by the army and fill it up as fast as possible; let them stand firmly by their Government, and trust in God, and victory and peace shall bless the land.

### JEFF. DAVIS' CHURCH.

Jeff. Davis believes the Union is a compact between sovereign States.

So do the Copperheads.

Jeff. Davis denies that the Government has any right to coerce a State.

So do the Copperheads.

Jeff. Davis says the Abolitionists have caused the war.

So do the Copperheads.

Jeff. Davis approved of Buchanan's policy of letting the South alone.

So did the Copperheads.

Jeff. Davis scoffed at Lincoln's calls for men.

So did the Copperheads.

Jeff. Davis is opposed to the employment of negro troops, the draft, the emancipation proclamation and Benjamin F. Butler.

So are the Copperheads.

Jeff. Davis believes in Southern chivalry, in the superiority of slaveholders over gentlemen, in the invincibility of the South and the generalship of McClellan.

So do the Copperheads.

Jeff. Davis was for war until the rebels had conquered all the territory they wanted, and when the Government commenced to reconquer it he was for peace and has been so ever since.

So were the Copperheads.

The Copperheads are better to him than subjects, they are his followers. They have his creed. He is the Pope of the Copperhead church. If they do not look to him for political salvation, their views and his, as to the direction from which it is to come, always harmonise. At present both are looking to the defeat of Grant and Sherman and the election of McClellan.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The old "Bay State" is the target for every Copperhead to shoot at. The particular accusation now made is the nine months men of Massachusetts are allowed as a set off against the three years men of the West. The impression sought to be created is that she has furnished few but nine months troops. But this is false. The muster rolls show that previous to the present call Massachusetts had filled all her assessments, and that of 122,000 soldiers and sailors which she has put into the military service, 108,000 were for three full years. A portion of her quota in the summer of 1862 were nine months volunteers, but since then she has raised nothing but three years troops. The States that went most heavy into short term men, are Pennsylvania and New York. If the Copperheads want to denounce any States for sending nine months, twelve months, and two years troops, let them pitch into the chief sinners—the Empire and the Keystone States.

But it is alleged that Massachusetts is filling part of her present quota by the efforts of recruiting agents sent South and to Germany and Canada. We presume it is true that several thousand Canadians, Germans, and colored men in the rebel States are accepting the large bounties paid for substitutes by her citizens, and enlisting in her regiments. But where is the wrong in so doing? Have these men not a lawful right to take these bounties and volunteer to fight in our armies, and be credited to that State? Would it be wrong to secure a few thousand able bodied aliens or blacks as substitutes of an equal number of our citizens? What Copperhead would object if our entire quota of 16,182 men could be thus filled, and a draft wholly avoided? Why should we complain of the superior business enterprise of others? If the Copperheads will discharge their own duties as citizens half as faithfully as the "Abolitionists" of the Bay State, there will be vastly less cause of complaint against them than now exists.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who describes the rampant character of secessionism at Bedford Springs, Pa., says also, that, about a week since, Governor Curtin was at the Springs. At the same time ex-President Buchanan was also there. Seeing the Governor one evening seated and in conversation, Buchanan arose and advanced. The Governor, with proper etiquette, also rose and advanced, extending his hand to the ex-President, whereupon the latter wheeled upon his heel, turned his back, and walked away. If Gov. Curtin had responded to the hoary old traitor's conduct by kicking his treasonable rear, no one would have regretted it.

☞ A novel and curious instrument has been invented by Mr Bryois. It is for the purpose of taking short-hand notes with more than usual rapidity. It consists of a series of levers worked by keys like a piano, and acting on a set of types which impress themselves on a slip of paper that is gradually unrolled. Working only with one finger, an ordinary reporter can work as quickly as the best short-hand reporter, but by using the two hands, the rapidity is increased immensely.

☞ Col. J. H. Moore, of the 115th Illinois, was recently made the recipient of a magnificent sword at the hands of the officers and enlisted men of his regiment. It bears upon one side of the scabbard an inscription designating the battles in which the Colonel has gallantly led his regiment, and on the other, "Presented to Col. J. H. Moore by the officers and enlisted men of his regiment." The sword was presented at Tunnel Hill, Ga., by Surgeon Bane, with a neat address, to which the Colonel briefly and eloquently replied.

☞ The New York *Tribune*, referring to the candidates before the Chicago Convention, says that Judge Nelson appears to be the favorite of the moneyed men in the city of New York, although in many sections Mr. Fillmore has the support of the wealthy class. On the first ballot, Gov. Seymour will probably have the vote of New York. General McClellan will command a plurality, and the names of Franklin Pierce and Judge Woodward will be withheld for favorable contingencies.

☞ There are no longer the Pyrenees, says the *Moniteur*. On July 15th, a locomotive coming from Spain passed through the Pyrenees into France along the new series of tunnels twenty-six kilometres in length. This was merely a trial trip, and it was perfectly successful. The official opening of the line is fixed for August 15th.

☞ A letter from New Orleans says that the crop of cotton will be so remunerative in the Department of the South, that one lessee of a Government plantation, formerly a newspaper correspondent, will realize a profit of one hundred thousand dollars this season. This is indeed a fortune for one who has been toiling hard at a small weekly salary.

☞ It is estimated that the present population of New Orleans is larger than at any other time in its history, at this season. Small houses are nearly impossible of attainment, although a few more expensive ones are placarded for rent. The city authorities estimate the present summer population of New Orleans at 175,000.

☞ The "Democratic" meeting held at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, on Tuesday, resolved in favor of peace upon the terms of submission; declared that States had a right to secede; pronounced coercion unconstitutional; oppose the draft, &c., &c. This is the word of command issued by the faithful submissionists in that neck of woods to the Chicago Convention.

☞ Vallandigham, the traitor, in his late speech at Dayton, told the audience that he was "the noblest work of God?" The blasphemy of the quotation is bad, but the traitor's knowledge of the attributes of Divinity, if anything is worse. If ever the Devil did a perfect work in this world, it was when he made Vallandigham.

☞ The vote in Connecticut on the amendment allowing soldiers to vote was small, but the returns indicate a large majority in favor of the soldiers.

☞ Gen. Sherman's recent letter worries the Copperheads. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says it is a very blunt document and yet a very cutting one.

☞ The Columbus *Crisis* denounces "Sunset" Cox for a letter favoring the nomination of McClellan at Chicago.

☞ A dispatch from San Francisco reports a regiment of British soldiers on its way to open the inland sea of Japan.

### THANKS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

**Official Letter from Secretary Welles.**

WASHINGTON, Aug 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following to Admiral Farragut:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1864.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 5th inst., stating that you had on the morning of that day entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering and overcoming the rebel fleet, I had the satisfaction to receive this day. Some preliminary accounts of your operations had previously reached us through rebel channels.

Again it is my pleasure and my duty to congratulate you and your brave associates on an achievement unequalled in our service by any other commander, and only surpassed by that unparalleled naval triumph of the squadron under your command in the spring of 1862, when, proceeding up the Mississippi you passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and, overcoming all obstructions, captured New Orleans, and restored unobstructed navigation to the commercial emporium of the great central valley of the Union. The bay of Mobile was not only fortified and guarded by forts and batteries on the shore and by submerged obstructions, but the rebels had also collected there a formidable fleet, commanded by their highest naval officer, a former Captain in the Union navy, who, false to the Government and the Union, had deserted his country in the hour of peril, and leveled his guns against the flag which it was his duty to have defended. The possession of Mobile Bay, which you have acquired, will close the illicit traffic which has been carried on by running the blockade in that part of the Gulf, and give point and value to the success you have achieved. Great results in war are seldom attained without great risks; and it was not expected that the harbor of Mobile would be secured without disaster. The loss of the gallant Craven and his brave companions, with the Tecumseh, a vessel that was impenetrable to the guns of Fort Morgan, by a concealed torpedo, was a casualty against which no human foresight could guard. While the nation awards cheerful honors to the living, she will ever hold in grateful remembrance the memory of the gallant and lamented dead, who perilled their lives for their country, and died in her cause.

To you and the brave officers and sailors of your squadron who participated in this great achievement, the Department tenders its thanks and those of the Government and country.

Very respectfully, &c.
GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of Navy.
Rear Admiral David G. Farragut, command'g, &c.

### FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

**The Political Canvass—The Copperhead Candidate for Governor and his Policy—Military Matters and Guerrilla Operations.**

[From our Special Correspondent.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.

The political canvass opens gloriously. Meetings have been held at Greencastle, Columbus and Franklin in the southern part of the State, and at LaPorte, South Bend and Goshen in the northern part, all of which have been addressed by Governor Morton, and have proved that the Union men are thoroughly awake to the importance of the contest before them. The Governor returned from his Northern trip on Saturday, and expresses himself as being perfectly satisfied with the way things are going in the 9th and 10th districts. The ball thus started will be kept vigorously in motion until the day of election, and we shall not fail from present appearances to give a brave majority for Morton and Baker.

Meetings are held in this city every Wednesday and Saturday night in the Governor's circle, and each one is larger and better than the last. Capt. James Wilson, formerly Congressman from the 8th district, made a rousing address to the meeting last Wednesday night, and Gen Eb Dumont followed it up on Saturday night with another equally as good. The people turn out in large numbers, and the Union cause is gaining ground every day. Our Copperhead brethren on the contrary are surly and glum. Nothing pleases them except the gold quotations and occasional bits of bad news from the front, and they take no pains to conceal their bad tempers. The peace men are cursing Joe. McDonald and his brother candidates on the ticket for offering to join in the request to bring the soldiers home, and say that Joe is a d—d fool for going round making speeches with Morton, &c. But the real reason why they curse him, is because they distrust him. They don't consider him sound on the goose. They want him to come out square and fair for instant and immediate peace. They don't like the way he talks when he gets into the strong Union counties. For McDonald, when he gets into "the pocket" or the other butternut parts of the State, is all right enough on the great issue. He don't go for the war in any shape. But when his route leads him into regions where the people are in favor of subjugating traitors and throttling treason, he forgets his peace pipe and takes the war tack. He never dreams of anything like consistency, for he don't believe in it; nor do any of the rest of them. Dave Turpie, for instance, was elected President of the Copperhead State Convention, and nominated as Lieutenant Governor on the conservative platform, and in two weeks afterwards he accepts the nomination of Representative for the 9th district on just the other platform. Altogether, this Turpie is a beautiful specimen. He goes about the State cursing Gov. Morton as an usurper, and talks about his misappropriating the people's funds and involving the State in debt.

But perhaps the best index of the real spirit that animates the whole of this bogus Democratic party, is to be found where a few of them are gathered together in some back wood, church or schoolhouse in some thoroughly copperhead county. There, secluded from the eyes of "d—d Lincoln hirelings and spies," they get up their tallest indignation, and have a big time generally, cursing and reviling Old Abe, and Morton, and the soldiers, and cheering for Vallandigham and Jeff Davis. At one such meeting held in Bloomfield, Green county, Indiana, the other day, they were unanimous in resolving to resist the coming draft by *force of arms*. So they have resolved at meetings in other counties of the State. If that isn't treason, or something very near it, I'd like to know what treason is. All I hope is, that they'll have the audacity to try it on, and let the question of the feasibility of such resistance be effectually settled at once and for ever.

Michael C. Kerr, the present reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, has been nominated by the Copperheads for Congress in the 2d district. Michael is a man of fair abilities, and would be as acceptable to the Union men of that district as any other one of that stripe of politics; but his election is not so sure as he thinks for. The votes of a few soldiers who are coming home may spoil his soup for him. The Union Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress in that district, will be held at New Albany on the 18th inst., at which time Gov. Morton will address them.

Military matters are somewhat active. The 30th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Wells, numbering some 250 men, having re-enlisted, arrived last on a thirty days furlough and have gone to their homes. They will have a reception when they return to this city to go into campaign. The 46th Regiment, Col. Bringhurst, went to Evansville on Friday morning to assist in squelching guerillas and all other rebels. The guerillas have been unusually bold on the Kentucky side of the river lately. It is probable, however, that the guerilla business is now about played out, at least for the present. Gen. Paine is moving on them from Paducah, Gen. Burbridge from Louisville, and Gen. Carrington's forces are ready to give them all the fighting they want from the northern side of the river. We shall probably hear no more of them for a while, as they will no doubt break up into small squads and skedaddle in every direction.

Brig. Gens. J. L. Mansfield and James Hughes, of the Legion, have been promoted by Gov. Morton to the rank of Major Generals in the same service. Gen. Hughes and staff have gone to Evansville to put the Legion in good shape and make all necessary preparations for defense of the border. Henry Jordan, of Harrison county, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th Indiana mounted infantry, has been appointed Brigadier General of the Legion in the 2d District. He will make an excellent officer, and will fight, too, if necessary. Efforts are being made to recruit the Legion all through the State, as there is no telling what emergency might arise when the services of a body of troops would be needed. The city regiment (132d) of one hundred days men, will probably re-enlist for a year on the expiration of its present term of service. The 60th Massachusetts Col Wass, 1,017 strong, arrived here yesterday morning under orders to report to Gen. Carrington. This regiment was raised in Boston and vicinity, and is a fine looking body of men. They are in the hundred days service, and have eighty-five days yet to serve. Their presence here will relieve our citizens of all anxiety in reference to any attempt at an outbreak on the part of the 6,000 rebel prisoners, and will be an assurance of quiet from any fears of a raid. The 33d Indiana (German) regiment, Col. Erdelmeyer, arrived from the front last night. Their time has nearly expired, and they will soon be mustered out of the service. They are to have a reception at State House Square to-day.

Nothing much is being done towards raising volunteers under the late call, the people generally preferring that our quota should be filled by draft. Camps have been established in each of the eleven districts, that of the 9th District at Michigan City, and that of the 10th at Fort Wayne. Col. C. W. Chapman, late of the 74th regiment has been appointed commandant at the latter place. Lieut. Col. Myron Baker of the 74th regiment was killed on the 6th inst. near Atlanta in a skirmish. He was a gallant officer and his loss is mourned by a large circle of friends. Capt. Thomas Morgan has been promoted to the Majority of the same regiment.

There has been some considerable excitement in the city of late in reference to the running of negroes through the State to be taken to the Eastern States as substitutes. A number of unauthorized and irresponsible parties have been engaged in picking up the poor fellows wherever they could find them, in disregard of General Order No. 227 of the War Department, paying them from $100 to $300 apiece, and selling them at the East for $800 or $1,000. It is estimated that $3,000 of them have been run through the State during the past month. Some of the parties have been arrested, and the provost guard now search all the trains, and detain all persons with negroes in charge not having authority from Governors of States.

The Democratic Central Committee have placed the name of Brig. General Mahlon D. Manson on their ticket for Lieut Governor, vice Turpie, who declines, having accepted the nomination in the 9th District. Napoleon B. Taylor, a lawyer of this city was also put on for Reporter of the Supreme Court, vice Kerr who is nominated for Congress in the 2d District.

Brig. Gen. Carrington issued an order on Saturday in reference to guerilla matters, which gives general satisfaction. By its terms all armed men whether citizens or otherwise, are prohibited from crossing the river either way, without a proper permit from the authorities.

Gen. Stoneman's recent failure has brought sorrow home to many hearts. The losses of the 5th Indiana Cavalry alone, which formed a part of his expedition, are 1 Colonel, 2 Majors, 9 Captains, 9 Lieutenants and 318 enlisted men.

We have had copious showers of rain to the south and west of us, during the past week, but just here everybody and every thing is as dry as ever. DOT.

### The Desire for Peace Hypothetical.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

As Lincoln wants peace on his own terms, so we also want peace on ours, and the terms mutually exclude and destroy each other. It is not, therefore, the same peace we desire; and the word itself bandied about in this way, loses all meaning, and signifies literally nothing at all. It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively to the use of buffalo orators in a neighboring State, if any of that sort still drivel and snivel. Let us get rid of the whole vile cant, and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until, as Davis is said to have said, "the last of this generation falls in his tracks," and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the soil of these Confederate States, and the false flag of stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that, it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, the very word is nonsense.

### FROM MOBILE.

**Admiral Farragut's Brilliant Victory.**

**The Forts Invested by General Granger.**

### THE DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

[From the N. O. Times, Aug. 10.]

We are fortunately able to present a detailed account of the naval action at Mobile Bay on Friday last, derived from the statements of an eye-witness. We desire to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. H. L. Hotchkiss, of the Tennessee, and Acting Master Sterret, of the Port Royal, for their kindness in favoring us with details of the fight. Although occasional shots were fired during Thursday, nothing like preparation for the immediate passing of the forts occurred until 5 o'clock on Friday morning. At that time the fleet which lay in the blockading station just out of the forts' range, began to get in line of battle. They were lashed in pairs, a large sloop-of-war on the starboard, or Fort Morgan side, and a smaller vessel on the Fort Gaines side. The monitors were stationed thus: The Tecumseh and Winnebago on the right and left of the line, a short distance in the advance; they were followed by the Manhattan and Chickasaw. This disposition was made to prevent the wooden vessels from being rammed. The situation is well described by the *Times'* correspondent on the Winnebago the day before the fight. He says:

"That you may fully understand the position of affairs, let me explain: As we lay, head up the bay, Fort Morgan stands on our right, by and round the light-house, well known to many of your readers. Immediately opposite, and about five miles off, on the northeast end of Dauphin Island, is Fort Gaines. Running across from Morgan to Gaines is driven a tier of piles, fastened together by a network of chains. Opposite each fort a channel is left open, of about fifteen hundred yards in width, for the use of blockade runners. In the channel in front of Morgan, were placed a lot of buoys, on which the guns of her water battery are trained. I say *were*, for our boys destroyed about half of them last night. Outside of the piles are placed the torpedoes.

"Just inside of the obstructions is lying the rebels' pride and hope—the ram Tennessee—and three gunboats."

At half-past 5 the preparations being complete, the line steamed in—the Brooklyn and Octorora in the advance—but before coming under fire the vessels met some obstruction which delayed them, and the line was then in the following order:

1. Hartford and Metacomet.
2. Brooklyn and Octorora.
3. Richmond and Port Royal.
4. Ossipee and Itasca, followed by the others.

The first shot was fired by one of the monitors, the Tecumseh, at a distance of two miles. It was merely experimental, to get the distance and range. But the actual battle was opened by the forts firing on the wooden vessels.

As the Hartford went in she poured a broadside into the water batteries, near which were barracks containing some 300 negroes. This one broadside caused the whole congregation to stampede up the hills in the most comical manner, each scrambling up the hill for himself and pulling at the foremost man's leg, regardless of the consequences. They could be seen hanging in pairs to a pair of heels that did its utmost to kick them off, until the hands could hold on no longer, and they slid down the hill to get up and try it over again.

The sinking of the Tecumseh has been already described. As she went down some men jumped from her turret. Eight of these cut the painter of her yawl, and escaped to the dispatch boat. Their names are—Masters C. F. Langles and Gardiner Cotrell; seamen John Gould, Peter C. Parker, Frank Cozzens, Wm. O'Brien, Sam. S. Shinn and Richard F. Collin. Ensign Neels, of the Metacomet, took a boat and rescued one officer and three men whose names are unknown to us. This rowing was one of the most heroic of the war. He rowed fearlessly between the contending ships, exposed to the fire both of friends and foes. From the plan of battle it will be seen that the starboard ships only fired on Fort Morgan, the others on Fort Gaines. After getting beyond the range of the forts the ships unlashed and prepared to receive the rebel ram and the gunboats that came to meet them. As the Tennessee came up it was evident that she was searching for the Hartford. She steamed through the fleet delivering her broadsides right and left, but did not "cave" any. As soon as she appeared, most of the vessels steamed for her, seeing that the whole battle turned upon getting her out of the way.

Farragut, in his flag ship determined to give Buchanan the opportunity of fighting him he evidently desired, and made directly at him. Like Richmond and Richard on Bosworth field, Farragut and Buchanan were hunting each other, determined so far as they could, to settle the issue in person.

Capt. Strong, of the Monongahela, seeing a clear sweep at the ram, a half mile distant, came down upon him amid-ships with a blow that made his ribs crack, and backed out without getting a scot. Then came the Hartford steaming at full head, but the blow of the Monongahela slightly changed the position of the ram so that the Hartford instead of striking a fair blow at right angles, made a glancing one toward the bow of the Tennessee, tongueing the vessels to swing side by side, the Tennessee pouring a full broadside directly into the enemy's ports, causing nearly the whole of her fearful loss. At almost the same moment the Lackawanna came at the ram, but missed her aim, owing to the swing of the Hartford, and struck the latter vessel between the after posts, knocking them into one. But the staunch old vessel stood still in the fight. The Tennessee then struck her colors and was taken possession of as stated yesterday.

Admiral Buchanan, after he had surrendered his sword to Capt. Jerand, remarked that so great was his anxiety to sink the Admiral's ship he would have been willing to die in two minutes if he could have sunk the Hartford. When the Selma struck her flag, the Port Royal had ceased firing on her, and had made preparations to board her. Master Sterrit had the boarding party paraded and in readiness. The two gunboats which took refuge under Fort Morgan were to have been attacked yesterday by the monitor Chickasaw. All the wounded have been removed to Pensacola. Lieut. Prentiss died at 2 o'clock yesterday. Admiral Buchanan is doing well; it is though his leg will be saved.

Four steamboats, loaded with spectators, most of whom were ladies, came down from Mobile to see the fight. When the boats got by the forts they run in hot haste for the city.

[From the N. O. Era, 7th.]

THE LINE OF BATTLE.

The Union fleet passed the Forts in the following order: First came the four monitors, two of them the same which recently lay in front of New Orleans; next came the Brooklyn, with a steamer lashed to her side—the side farthest removed from the enemy; following her came the flag-ship Hartford, with the Metacomet lashed to her. In what order the others followed we have not yet ascertained.

HOW THE HARTFORD WENT IN.

The noble old ship of war Hartford had, of course, to perform some deed of more than common daring—something different from the gallant exploits of her consorts. When it came to her turn to run the fiery gauntlet, Admiral Farragut directed her to be steered in as close to Fort Morgan as the depth of water would permit; and as the shore at this point is very abrupt, very short range was thus obtained.

The battle-tried vessel moved steadily down toward the rebels, and received the first fire without injury, when her heavy broadsides were opened upon the fort. Grape and canister were literally rained upon the enemy, at once stopping all work at his guns, and causing the artillery men to seek safety in ignominious flight. So fierce and well sustained was the Hartford's broadsides, that the rebel fire was nullified, and all the damage that vessel received was in the subsequent fight in the Bay, of which more hereafter.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S POSITION.

The position chosen by the Admiral, and which he maintained throughout the contest, was a novel but most commanding one. Desiring at once to overlook the enemy and watch the movements of his own fleet, he ascended to the maintop of the Hartford and was there lashed fast.

A speaking trumpet was run down to the deck, and an officer was stationed at the lower end to receive the Admiral's orders and pass them to the person whose duty it was to see them executed. This proved to be a most admirable arrangement, and we may expect, ere long, for the commanders of fleets to have comfortable quarters built for themselves on the tops of the masts of their flag-ships.

THE FLEET PILOT.

Elevated as was the station of the Admiral, the Fleet Pilot rivalled him, for he too was far up in the rigging, and from his high position communicated his orders to his subordinates.

THE WAY THE TENNESSEE WAS TAKEN.

The great rebel iron-clad ram Tennessee, which the rebels have so often boasted could and would if opportunity presented, stake the whole Federal fleet, has had a trial, fought well, but was forced to succumb to superior skill and prowess. After the fleet had passed the forts, all the vessels made direct for the Tennessee and completely surrounded her. Then followed the fierce part of the combat. Ship after ship was driven against the iron sides of their formidable adversary, and broadside after broadside poured in upon her, until she was overpowered, and the bastard stars and bars gave place to the glorious flag of the free.

HOW THE HARTFORD WAS INJURED.

It is with pain that we inform our readers, that the Hartford—the ship that has so often hurled defiance in the very teeth of the rebels in their boasted strongholds, received some rather serious injuries in this fight, but the enemy cannot claim credit for having performed the deed.

The Hartford took a leading part in the struggle with the Tennessee and it was while maneuvering to injure her enemy that the accident occurred which we are about to relate.

With a full head of steam on, the Hartford rushed down upon the great iron-clad, and the concussion shook the rebel vessel to the center, but without damaging the stout sides of the flagship. Swinging around, after butting her opponent, it was the intention to deliver a broadside into her. Just at this critical moment, a vessel was discovered rushing upon the Hartford from the other side.

It proved to be the Metacomet which had the exact range of the ram, but the Hartford had swung across her path, and the smoke which enveloped the combatants was so dense that, until the moment before they collided, the unfortunate position of the Hartford was not discovered. As soon as the latter was discerned, the engines of the Metacomet were stopped and reversed; but still the momentum was sufficient to crush in the side timbers of the Hartford.

This accident will compel the Hartford to go North for repairs. Admiral Farragut is said to be exceedingly grieved at this misfortune—that is, as much grieved as a man who has won a great victory can be.

THE TECUMSEH.

As before stated, the monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a torpedo and sunk; but it is thought that she can be raised and repaired. It grieves us to state that, as far as known, only ten men were saved; but we hope and believe that later and positive accounts will place a more favorable aspect on this affair.

REBEL LOSSES.

It is, of course, impossible to give the losses sustained by the rebels, but it is supposed their casualties will greatly exceed ours. The fire upon the fortifications was very severe.

BELOW EXPECTATIONS.

Our highest naval authorities are greatly surprised at the small loss inflicted upon the Union fleet. Admiral Farragut, it is said, fully expected to lose half a dozen of his vessels, but as it is, the ram Tecumseh is the only one that can be called lost. We surely have prize vessels sufficient to offset this.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

Latest accounts say that this brave but misguided officer is very low, and that it is almost impossible that he can recover. Admiral Franklin Buchanan is the only officer of his rank in the rebel navy. He is an old and experienced officer, having originally entered the United States Navy on the 28th of January, 1815. On the breaking out of the rebellion he deserted his country's flag, and on the 5th of September, 1861, entered the service of the so called Confederacy. On the 26th of August, 1862, the organization of the rebel navy was completed, and he, on that date, received his commission as Admiral. Buchanan is a native of and was appointed from Maryland. He served twenty-one years and five months sea service in the United States Navy, and nine years on shore. He has been naval commandant at Mobile nearly the whole time since, leaguing with traitors.

Should the present incumbent of the position or senior officer in the rebel navy not survive, a chance to testify their regards for the pirate Semmes will be opened to the authorities.

LOSS OF THE PHILLIPPE.

We are sorry to record the loss of the dispatch steamer Phillippe, Captain Seevers. She burned in sight of the fleet, but the affair is as yet enveloped in mystery. The Phillippe was a beautifully finished, sharp-prowed, light-draft steamer, built expressly for speed, and for some time past has been employed as Admiral Farragut's dispatch boat.

She accompanied the Hartford until within range of the rebel works, but when firing began she was ordered away. After getting some distance out, flames were observed to burst suddenly from her, and it is supposed she was totally destroyed. The fate of Capt. Seevers and the other officers and men of the Phillippe, is unknown, but it is thought that they took to the boats and pulled to some of the blockading squadron in Mississippi Sound, a distance of nearly thirty miles. The destruction of this vessel is a severe loss, as she was extremely useful to our naval commanders.

THE MOBILE BLOCKADE.

A friend at our elbow suggests the following pertinent queries: Will the rebels consider the present blockade of Mobile "efficient?" What are the quotations of stock in Mobile blockade-runners? Is not Mobile a port of entry for United States vessels? Will some of our "Confederate" friends respond?

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following account is furnished us by A. C. Sterrett, who was on board the gunboat Port Royal at the time of the fight:

FRIDAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

* * * With the exception of the Monitor (Tecumseh), the fleet had by this time succeeded in passing Fort Morgan, only to be subject to a galling, raking fire from the three rebel gunboats—Selma, Morgan and Gaines.

Our vessels, which were lashed together in pairs, were now cast off, and the engagement became general, which in a short time resulted in driving the ram and two gunboats under the guns of Fort Morgan, whilst the Selma steamed up the Bay with the evident intention of escaping to Mobile. After a chase of about forty minutes the Selma hauled down her flag to Capt. Drucet, of the Metacomet. On boarding her the carnage of her surrender was soon apparent—their decks were covered with the dead and dying, and her scuppers were running with their blood. Among others I recognized the body of Lieut. Comstock, with his bowels torn out and laying across the breach of a gun which he was engaged in sighting at the time of his death. He once belonged to our navy. Language is not adequate to describe the soul-stirring cheers which went up from the throats of our brave tars, and was re-echoed from one vessel to another all through this terrible ordeal.

At this time, while our fleet, with a few exceptions, had collected together on the west side of the bay, in the direction of Fort Powell, and out of the range of Morgan's guns, the ram Tennessee was discovered steaming in their direction.

The Monitors closed with her when in range, and one of the most interesting naval engagements of the war succeeded, and we, in the smaller wooden vessels, were the spectators.

A fight of some minutes ensued, when Admiral Farragut, anxious to close the engagement in a summary manner, started towards the Tennessee at full speed; at the same time Capt. Strong, in the Monongahela, struck the Tennessee amidships, and, without being able to see room to get our Admiral to grapple his antagonist, Buchanan. When the smoke cleared away from the two vessels, a white flag was seen to wave from the Tennessee's pilot house, in token of submission, and Capt. Jerand, who went as a volunteer on the Ossipee as a representative of Admiral Farragut, received the sword of Admiral Buchanan, and the terrible engine of destruction was ours, although gained at a great loss of life.

Our loss in this fight is about two hundred and forty killed and wounded, including the brave Captain Craven of the Monitor, and one hundred of his crew who went down with him. Admiral Buchanan of the Tennessee was shot through the leg below the knee, and the leg will have to be amputated.

Fort Powell, in Grant's pass, was blown up last night after dark, and Fort Gaines will soon follow. The rebel gunboats, which sought protection under the guns of Morgan, will be destroyed or captured by our Monitors to-day, and the investment and capture of Morgan must follow.

### A Trip in a Fire Balloon.

M. Eugene Godard made an ascent from Cremorne Gardens, in London, on the 20th July, in an enormous balloon of his own construction, which he styles "the Eagle." In this machine M. Godard discards gas, and goes back to the ordinary original Montgolfier balloon, which is commonly known as a "fire balloon." Last year Mr. Nadar's "Giant" balloon was a subject of international interest, but the "Eagle" far surpasses it in size, and the following statistics may not be uninteresting: It is 117 feet 7 inches in height, 96 feet 9 inches in circumference, 300 feet 6 inches superficial, 30,000 feet in area, 2,005 lbs. in weight, 499,556 cubic contents.

In the center of the car is an 18 feet stove, including the chimney, 980 pounds in weight, three cylinders three inches apart from each other, invented by M. Godard, with a view to counteract the effects of the radiated heat upon the occupants of the car. Inside the flue is a metal colander to intercept sparks. The combustible employed is rye straw, cleaned from the ears and compressed into blocks. The total weight of the balloon (including the grappling-iron cords 400 lbs., two supplementary pumps 150 lbs., and combustible 500 lbs.,) is 4,620 lbs. The inflation only took forty-five minutes; and M. Godard says that, under favorable circumstances, he can fill and start in less than half an hour.

At a quarter to eight the whole fabric stood up amongst the trees and poles of the ground, and the various ropes that held it to the earth were cut away one by one. M. Godard ran rapidly round the solid wicker car, shouting orders through a speaking trumpet with pardonable excitability. Two gentlemen took their places in the car—Mr. Prowse and an officer in the Guards, and a third heavy military gentleman leaped in, much against the wish of Mr Godard. Many were left behind who had purchased seats, but who had doubts at the eleventh hour.

The final rope was cut away, and the huge ball, half the size of the monument, rolled rather than rose towards the east side of the Garden. Here it met a firm lofty pole to which some of its detaining ropes had been attached, and this pole was bent creaking on to the roof of a theatrical Swiss cottage, which broke in like a piece of ornamental pastry. For a few seconds the balloon seemed to return to the Gardens, and to descend towards the grass, while the stokers were seen desperately throwing the small trusses of compressed straw into the mouth of the furnace.

M. Godard raved through his trumpet, and the excitement caused several ladies to faint, and a large portion of the crowd to rush panic-stricken towards the hotel. In less than a minute, however, the "Eagle" had regained her buoyancy. One of M. Godard's companions gives the following account of the voyage:

"Let the reader imagine that he has been riding in the engine of an express train; let him then conceive that this engine, with the fire roaring in the furnace, has suddenly leaped into the air, and he will get some faint notion of the situation.

There was not much wind, and the balloon, slowly rising, took its course to the southeastward of London. At times it seemed becalmed, and during these intervals of quiet those who looked out over the panorama of London owned that the sight was well worth the risk. The red light glared out and was seen afar; the heat was almost painful, but neither amongst Englishmen nor Frenchmen was a murmur heard, as steadily, one after one, the trusses of straw were passed into the fire. At no time did the balloon ascend much above half a mile, and at no time did that ugly roaring crackling clamor cease; but M. Godard was bland and brave; his fellow countrymen were courteous and courageous, and the Englishmen held their tongues.

"At length, after crossing and recrossing the river, it was determined to descend. Three times already had the balloon passed over the Thames, and when it was resolved to alight, M. Godard was over the Isle of Dogs. He had affixed his eye, however, upon the East Greenwich marshes as an open space in which the descent could be safely attempted. Very nicely and skillfully calculated was his maneuver. Traversing the Thames at an exceedingly low elevation, the balloon grounded upon the shore, within a dozen yards of the water.

Distinctly to understand the fierce excitement of the next three minutes, it should be borne in mind that the fire was still roaring merrily away; that the machinery, so admirable for its special purposes, would have caused sad havoc had there been anything like a general upset; and that at this particular moment six men could exert very little control over a balloon capable of containing 400,000 cubic feet of air.

"Touching the shore, the balloon tore away, the big canvas flapping, the bright fire burning; while right in front rose a stone embankment. The shocks were rough, and had the travelers been novices in this particular method of locomotion we might now have some awkward casualties to relate. Just before each bump, however, the men made a little leap, and thus baulked its force, as a cricketer to catch a ball draws back his hand instead of protruding it. Still, with all these precautions, it was a nasty drive; it occupied perhaps a minute—it seemed half an hour—and there was a strong inclination to cheer when the threatening stones were passed. On wild into a potato field; another rise; a wild tendency to leap at a chimney; a strong exhibition of restraint in the shape of a hundred sensible Englishmen tugging away at the ropes, and obeying the orders that were given—and the whole thing was over."

### Gen. Sherman on Recruiting in the Rebel States.

Gen. Sherman writes with the directness of an honest and frank soldier in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1864.

John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: Yours from Chattanooga, July 28th, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieut. Colonel and Provost Marshal of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to Gen. Webster, at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Miss., Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and Columbus Milledgeville and Savannah, Ga.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits also. It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwest Georgia, for I assure you that I have not seen an able-bodied man, black or white, there, fit for a soldier, who was not in this army or the one opposed to it.

You speak of the impression going abroad that I am opposed to the organization of colored regiments.

My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not know them.

Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law:

1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred a one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.

4. The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal of the white man.

5. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war; and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in labor and fighting, in addition to the proper quotas of the States.

6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the time when such reinforcements would have enabled us to make our successes permanent.

7. The law is an experiment which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I firmly believe will become necessary to overcome the widespread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; FOR UNDER THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD IT WILL SEPARATE THE SHEEP FROM THE GOATS, AND DEMONSTRATE WHAT CITIZENS WILL FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY, AND WHAT WILL ONLY TALK.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend of the negro as well as the white race; I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any General officer in the army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks and servants, others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons, such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young—the feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

You may show this to the agents of the other States in the same business as yourself.

I am, &c.
(Signed,) T. W. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.
Official copy:
I. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

### HOW GEN. PAINE DEALS WITH REBELS.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
MAYFIELD, Graves Co., Ky., Aug., 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Paine, with 1,500 men, occupied this place last night, coming from Paducah. Mayfield is twenty-eight miles from Paducah, on the Paducah and Mobile Railroad, a beautiful little country village of about 1,000 inhabitants (in time of peace.) There are many fine residences, several built of brick, a splendid court house, market house, and two very large tobacco warehouses here; there are also two large hotels, capable of holding 600 men.

The General and staff occupied Morris' Hotel for headquarters. The command arrived at nightfall, and instead of finding an enemy to fight as was hoped and expected, found the town literally deserted (of men.) The night passed without a single shot from the pickets, and but for what transpired in the morning nothing of special interest would have occurred during our stay here.

Breakfast over, the General and his staff, accompanied by Col. McChesney and staff, proceeded to call upon John Eaker, an old resident of Mayfield, born in this county, and one of the wealthiest rebels in it. As we approached the house the prospect was most delightful, splendid locust, maple, and balm of Gilead trees shaded his noble mansion; children gamboled on the green, servants ran to do their bidding, and the whole paraphernalia of domestic life and comfort greeted the eye. Listen now to General Paine's sentence, accosting Mrs. Eaker, (who stood in the porch, with a child in her arms,) he said, "Good morning, madam, I have come to see you; is your husband at home?" "No, sir, he is in Tennessee." "Yes, madam; then I must address myself to you madam. Walk in, madam, and sit down will you, for I have something to say to you."

We all walked into the parlor and took seats, when the General, turning to Col. McChesney, said: "Colonel, you will occupy this room as your headquarters, allowing Mrs. Eaker and family the privilege of remaining in the house for ten days, when she her family and husband, if he can be found, will report to me at Paducah, and I will furnish them transportation to New Orleans, and thence to Central America, where they will live hereafter.

"Madam, Mr. Eaker has been our enemy; he has done all that he could do to destroy the Government of the United States—that Government which has raised him in the lap of luxury, given him slaves, rich crops, tobacco warehouses—all that his heart could desire, and did he, could he, think that he could raise his two sons and send them out to murder that Government, and yet go unpunished?

"Is it possible that he could have been so insane? Now, madam, I want you to send your husband word to report himself to me immediately, and I will spare his life and let him go with you."

"General, won't you write to him?" "No, madam, I have no correspondence with rebels, except at the cannon's mouth. You put your boy on a horse and send him to him to-day, and tell him that he is to pay Major Bartling, Provost Marshal at Paducah, the sum of $10,000, which is the fine I have levied upon him. This money, madam, is to go to make up a fund, that I am raising from you rebels, from which to pay something toward the support of the widows and orphans your husband has made. $5,000 of it will be paid to the widow Happy. You know, madam, how the old man was lead out in his front yard, across the street there, and shot dead, not for having wronged any human being, no, not for this, but because, and only because, he was unconditionally true to his government. Oh! madam it makes the blood boil to think of these things."

"General, I have a very sick child in the other room, and don't think I can possibly move with it. Won't you let me visit my friends, five miles above Paducah? I have a daughter living there."

"No, madam, I cannot; think of the 4,000 widows in Illinois; think of their little orphan children crying to me for help and protection. You must go with your husband. God and nature has ordained, that woman links her fate with her husband, for weal or woe. You have shared his prosperity, you have sympathised with him in his rebellion, and now you must abide with him in his exile. I am sorry, madam, to say these things to you, but the outraged law must be avenged. How can you expect to live in a country you have robbed and murdered, as you have this? Did you think the hand of Justice would never reach you? Madam, you will pack your trunks, take all your silver plate, and your linen, bed-clothes, all your ready money, (except the $10,000 which I fine you,) but your heavy goods, such as that elegant bedstead, and this sofa, you cannot take, it would cost too much to freight them. All your lands and tobacco will go to the United States, and this will be the end of Jno. Eaker, his estate and family, in the United States, and you will not go alone, Madam. 100 families from Graves county will go with you; these rebels who cannot live under our Government must go out of it.

"And, Madam, for every day your husband refuses to report to me after to-day, I shall increase his fine $500."

Then turning to Col. McChesney, he said: "Colonel, I want you to act as commander of this post. You will levy on as many men, white or black, (not soldiers) as you may need, first, to sink a well that shall supply all your wants; then repair this railroad, so that trains can run regularly to Paducah; after that you will send your cavalry out with instructions to rebel farmers, who have been raising crops to feed the Southern army, to bring all their hay, corn, oats, and fat cattle in here, and send to Paducah all the grain and provisions you collect, so that I can operate my whole district free of cost to the government. For I tell you, sir, these rebels must pay the cost of this war, pay $500 for every widow they make, or cause to be made, support and educate the orphan children of our soldiers, and finally go to Central America, South America, or the jungles of Africa, to eat the apple of their discontent, and die despised of men. Good morning, madam."

"Good morning, sir."

WILLIS DANFORTH,
Sergt. 134th Ill. Vol. Inf.

### SWORD PRESENTATION TO OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

**Speech of Capt. Clements—Response of Gen. Oglesby.**

[From the Illinois State Journal, Aug. 17.]

Yesterday afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in Representative Hall, in the Capitol, to witness the presentation of a beautiful and valuable sword and belt to Major Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, by Capt. Clements, in behalf of the officers and soldiers of his old command. The sword was manufactured by Ames & Co., Chicopee, Mass., and is one of the most splendid articles of the kind we have ever seen. The hilt is of solid gold, wrought in the form of "Minerva," overshadowed with the American Eagle. The guard is in the form of flags entwined, the guard plate bearing the monogram "R. J. O." The design and workmanship of the scabbard, which is of solid silver, plated with gold—the mountings being of solid gold—is in excellent taste and in the highest style of the art. At the top of the scabbard are the figures of a lion and a dog, in relief, denoting Courage and Fidelity; and immediately underneath these, upon a shield, is a representation of a scene upon the battle field: the General falling from his horse from the effects of a wound. Underneath this is the following inscription:

"To Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby—from the Officers and Soldiers of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 16th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. A mark of personal regard—a token of their appreciation of his virtues as a Citizen and Soldier, and of his gallant conduct on the Field of Corinth, Oct. 3d and 4th, 1862."

Below the inscription is the figure of a female surrounded with flags and warlike implements, and holding a shield inscribed "Corinth." Near the lower part of the scabbard are views *in relief*, representing an infantry and cavalry charge, quite spirited in design. At the point of the scabbard are the figures of a dog and lion, most admirably executed. The belt is of a crimson color, and embroidered with gold bullion. The sword and belt are valued at $1,600. The artist is J. Q. A. Ward, of New York.

At 2 o'clock p. m., the hour appointed for the presentation, a portion of the gallant 9th regiment, under command of Col. Mersey, arrived from Camp Yates, and with banners flying and music from a fine band, marched to Representative Hall, in the Capitol. Gov. Yates took the Chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Capt. Clements, of the 9th regiment, who had been selected to make the presentation. Capt. Clements, on being introduced, addressed Gen. Oglesby as follows:

GENERAL: Your old brigade, the 9th, 12th and 66th Illinois, the 22d and 81st Ohio infantry, commanded by you in camp and on the march, in garrison and in the field, in the long, harassing days of siege, and on the bloody field where battles were fought, learned to esteem and respect you for your character, and ability as a commander, and your gallantry as a soldier; and they resolved among themselves to seek some token of their respect and esteem, to be presented to you, that you might look upon it in after years, when the battles of the Union shall have been fought and won, and the graves of its defenders numbered, and remember that amid the hosts that battled for the right, that there were none truer, none to fight more bravely than the brigade of which you assumed command at Pittsburg Landing, relinquishing it only when fallen at its front in the gallant charge at the White House, when its tattered banners were born gloriously and triumphantly forward, saving Corinth and securing all that had cost months of time, bloody battles and valuable lives to gain. Could we have stood among the war-worn, battle-stained veterans of the brigade now at the front, and given into your keeping this token of regard, it would have been more pleasant to all of us, and fitting. But [illegible] was determined on, this could not be done. Therefore, General, here, in behalf of your old soldiers, I present you this sword. Coming, as it does, from those with whom you have shared the toils and dangers of a soldier's life, I am confident it will be no unacceptable gift. Of its workmanship I know nothing; but its donors I know, that having arisen in defense of their country when treason first assailed it, when the dark clouds of civil war were approaching to the very borders of our own State, and its sulphurous breath might be smelled in every breeze from the South, they have never faltered in their duty; they have never turned back; steadily onward have they pushed the enemy from Belmont to Fort Henry and Donelson, and Shiloh, and Corinth and Chattanooga, and every battlefield on the mountains of Georgia, attest how well they are still doing their duty, and to-day the mere handful that remains are foremost of the hosts of the Union that are thundering for entrance to the Gate City of the South; and they will be admitted. Through blood, indeed, and over heaps of slain, it may be, but they will be admitted. And in the defeat of the hosts of rebellion in that their stronghold, they will vindicate their cause and prove that the principles for which our fathers fought are undying—that civil liberty is eternal.

Take then this sword! Take it with the proud consciousness that it is the gift of those who have never abandoned or proved unworthy of their cause. Nobly the brave boys in whose behalf I now give it you have fought, and nobly many of them have fallen. On the plains of Mississippi they sleep, and on the mountains of Georgia the murmur of the mountain stream is their only requiem.

"No marble points the stranger to where they rest below,"

but their memory is shrined in the hearts of the people, "and their name liveth evermore."

The brigade was organized when the "Army of Tennessee" under *Brigadier General Grant* began its first campaign. As a brigade it still remains; this is its first and last testimonial of regard. Take it, and should its use ever become a necessity, may the Almighty Ruler guide you to wield it aright.

Gen. Oglesby on receiving the sword responded as follows:

Captain Clements, Officers and Men of the 9th Illinois Infantry, on behalf of the old brigade of the 2d division of the Army of the Tennessee:

I accept with inexpressible pleasure this magnificent testimonial of regard and affection. As to whether any conduct of mine may have deserved so high honor, it may not be for me to determine. With you and those noble soldiers you represent, I entered voluntarily the service of the country, under a strong sense of obligation to do all in my power to aid in as speedily as possible suppressing the rebellion and restoring peace to the whole country. During three years of service it was my fortune to be associated with, and finally to command, the 2d brigade, of 2d division of the Army of the Tennessee. I had seen them tried at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, in the siege of Corinth, and witnessed, with more satisfaction than I shall ever be able to express, their cool, persistent and defiant courage on the memorable 3d of October, A. D. 1862, at Corinth, Miss., supported by and in conjunction with the two other brigades of the same division, on steadily advance, with colors unfurled, under a terrible storm of rebel bullets, until within forty yards of the advancing lines of the enemy, outflanked and outpointed, they absolutely drove back three times their number, and, for the time, saved Corinth.

I believe I may truthfully say history will not be correctly written if it does not frankly accord to the second division of the Army of the Tennessee, the honor, the high praise, of saving Corinth from the hands of the enemy on the third day of October, 1862.

Since that time I have watched your progress as I have that of other troops, with which I have been so intimately associated as with this brigade. It has been fortunate and brilliant, and weaves about its history an imperishable glory.

What satisfaction these proud soldiers must feel when they reflect how nobly they have served their country.

And now let me ask you in some way to bear back to them the expression of my personal esteem and love for the rank and file—the officers and men alike. It shall be my pleasure never to cease to remember and honor them.

The chief delight I shall ever derive from looking upon this sword—the gift of the officers and privates of my old brigade—will be that it was given to me by such noble men, because I was faithful to the cause of our country; that I earned their respect by my feeble but sincere efforts to maintain constitutional liberty, supporting the best, the truest, the most liberal, and in my opinion, should we pass safely through this trial, the strongest government upon earth.

May I venture to declare there is no satisfaction on earth equal to the consciousness of having faithfully served our country. If this be so, what must be the feelings of those men who persistently seek its destruction? Already they have forfeited the respect of mankind, are doomed to a dishonorable memory, and must lead a desolate and dreary pilgrimage to the grave. An enemy may be, but a traitor is never forgiven.

Allow me to express my regret at not having been able to accept the urgent invitation of the brigade to visit them in the field, and accept at their hands in a more formal and agreeable manner, this precious testimonial. It would have afforded me unusual pleasure to have met them once more. I trust that circumstances may control events so as to make it convenient to visit them whilst in the service of the country, when I shall avail myself of the occasion to renew to them the expression of my great respect.

At the conclusion of General Oglesby's remarks, Maj. Gen. B. M. Prentiss was introduced, and made an eloquent and patriotic speech, which was received with much applause. General Prentiss having concluded, Gov. Yates was called for and made a strong stirring speech, and was frequently cheered during its delivery. Gen. Oglesby then addressed the meeting in some eloquent and appropriate remarks, which found a hearty response in the heart of every soldier and loyal person present. He was repeatedly cheered during his remarks. The affair was one of the most pleasant which has taken place in our city in many months, and will long be remembered by all who were present, particularly by the brave soldiers who had the pleasure of meeting their former gallant commander.

### FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

[Editorial Correspondence.]
GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, BERMUDA HUNDREDS, Aug. 18, 1864.

On finding that nothing could be done to recover the body of Colonel Bross, by flag of truce directly in front of Petersburg, our next resort was to Bermuda Hundreds, to see what the Commissioner of Exchange, Major Mulford, could do, concerning the object of our visit. We saw him on his way to meet Mr. Commissioner Ould; but all Major Mulford could hope to do, was to get the grave of Colonel Bross carefully marked, so that his remains might be recovered at some future day. Major Mulford impressed us most favorably, and we are satisfied that the interests of the country in his department, are in safe and competent hands.

On arriving here, we were most cordially welcomed by Col. Shaffer, the chief of Gen. Butler's staff. His Illinois friends may be assured, that he manifests the same intelligent energy in his most responsible position, that he always practiced at home, in whatever he undertook. His ready practical mind comprehends all the infinite variety of details that daily come under his direction, and no duty is allowed to drag for a moment. Whatever is to be done, is done at once, and that well and thoroughly. His ardent active patriotism is potent to all men, and inspires everything and all about him. The country has not a more active and valuable officer. Yesterday morning he introduced us to

GEN. BUTLER.

We found the man so cordially hated by the rebels and their active allies among us, hard at work amid plans and papers—a habit which with him is constant and unwearied. It is our decided conviction that among all our Generals, none, not even the Lieutenant General himself, works harder or more effectively than Gen. Butler. Not having passed through West Point, nearly every "regular" army officer hates him most cordially. But disregarding it all, he works on and ever, and when the history of this war is written, the name of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler will rank among the most successful and noblest of our heroes. When Gen. Grant visited him at Fortress Monroe, preparatory to opening his campaign against Richmond, though his ears had been filled with the most malignant slanders against Butler, he found him thoroughly posted in regard to every fact that Gen. Grant most desired to know. A complete and accurate map of all the defenses of Richmond, of every road, and hill, and stream about it, with the strong points of attack and defense and also maps of the line between the James and the Appomattox which Gen. Butler proposed to take and fortify. Of course the villifiers of Gen. Butler were put to shame. His plans were approved and he was ordered at the proper time to execute them. A few weeks since, when at one time Gillmore, and at another General Smith, failed from want of courage, or inefficiency, or both, to take Petersburg, an achievement which, had Butler's orders and plans been carried out, they could and ought to have secured, he promptly relieved them of their commands and sent them to Washington. Of course they were greatly outraged, and by some means procured an order for General Butler's removal. It had to go through the hands of General Grant, who promptly tore it up and largely increased General Butler's command. This is the position of affairs now; but how long General Butler will be able to hold on his course against rebels in front and envy and traitors and semi-traitors in his rear, time only can determine.

All this, of course, we learned from various sources. None of them were at all alluded to in our conversations with General Butler.

No other man has so impressed us with his thorough and comprehensive grasp of public affairs. He understands the rebellion, its causes, and its cure, perfectly. He has no fears whatever that the South, when once its military and political leaders are driven out, or killed, or captured and hung, will be difficult to govern. In fact it will, in his opinion, govern itself peaceably and perfectly. The people there have been more accustomed to submit to their leaders than the people of the North. Here there is more individual thought, more personal freedom, and parties more rapidly and more surely disintegrate under the influence of conflicting opinions. Hence, when once their infamous traitor leaders are out of the way, mingled as they will be with a large emigration from the North and from Europe, they will rapidly become a quiet, orderly, and highly prosperous people. This is the substance of Gen. Butler's opinions, as gathered from a long conversation with him, and he certainly has had the opportunity to form a correct judgment in regard to this most important subject.

VISIT TO THE LINES.

Last evening, in company with Colonel Shaffer, we made an extended visit to Gen. Butler's lines, a long way towards the James River. On our way we called on General Turner, son of J. B. Turner, Esq., of Chicago. He received us most cordially. Everything about him and his command convinced us that Chicago may well be proud of one who so faithfully has served his country. So far as we could learn he was the only division commander who penetrated to the crater of destruction in the fatal assault on Petersburg. After a consultation with the few under officers he could find there they came to the unanimous conclusion in the utter confusion in which the troops were, that to attempt then to advance was utter madness. A retreat was all that was left them, and this was effected as well as it was possible, all the circumstances considered.

The line of forts and intrenchments built by Gen. Butler's forces, from the Appomattox to the James River, was a work of incredible labor and perseverance. Most of the way through a dense forest and constantly harassed by the enemy in front, the wonder is how they possibly could have been built. But the thing is done and Gen. Butler now holds his position with an iron grasp. As we rode along the lines the soldiers seemed happy and contented, and even gay. By common consent there is no firing along the picket lines in front of Petersburg. In the evening we were surprised to find and read the Richmond *Examiner* of that morning at Col. Shaffer's tent, which had been quietly exchanged for some one of our papers by these peaceful pickets. But when once they have accomplished their purpose, these works the result of so much and such persevering labor, will be abandoned, and the brave boys that now repose in safety behind them will again mingle in the most deadly strife. Such is war, and may a merciful Providence soon end its horrors in the crushing out of treason, and a permanent, lasting peace.

A PEEP AT RICHMOND.

On our return we stopped at the signal station near the Appomattox, and climbing up a hundred and twenty-five feet, with a good glass we could distinctly see Richmond, the central den whence the big snakes of the rebellion pour out their envenomed streams of treason to destroy this fair land. A thousand thoughts of what might be going on, and of the infinite wickedness there carried on oppressed us. How long before Gen. Grant and his heroes shall take it?—how many more noble hearts must perish in the attempt? and a thousand such like questions were constantly before us. But that Richmond will be taken, Jeff. Davis and his gigantic scoundrels punished, the rebellion crushed out, and our nationality preserved—that all this, and even more in God's own good time will be accomplished, no intelligent, patriotic man can doubt for a single moment.

Petersburg we could see very distinctly. It presents the same shiftless, dilapidated appearance so characteristic of Southern towns and cities. The rebel lines for two or three miles, and a portion of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad were also distinctly in view. The rebels seemed to be sauntering about and sunning themselves in a most listless manner. What strikes a Western man as exceedingly singular is the interminable forest that meet the eye on every side. In the wide circuit of some fifty miles from our standing point only here and there a cleared spot could be seen. The question where did the people who boasted so arrogantly of the "Old Dominion" live, often recurred.

Here as in the Army of the Potomac, every facility was afforded us, to accomplish the sad purposes of our visit. That we failed was no fault of the Generals of our armies, to whom, one and all, as far as we came in contact with them, our earnest thanks are due. Col. Shaffer will specially accept our thanks for many and important favors. B.

### FROM EGYPT.

**Grand Rally—Shaking Among the Dry Bones—Signs of Life.**

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
LOWER EGYPT, Aug. 21, 1864.

The citizens of Mt. Pleasant and vicinity have to-day presented the gallant veterans of the 29th Illinois with a splendid pic-nic. The day is fine, and people have come from far and near in great multitudes. The meeting was organized by appointing Rev. J. H. Jackson President, and Rev. J. B. Ravenscroft Marshal. The opening exercises was the welcoming address to the soldiers by Mrs. Laura P. Campbell; then music by the New Haven Band, followed by an address in behalf of the soldiers by Capt. E. P. H. Stone, of the 29th Illinois. Captain Stone's speech was a perfect success, administering to Copperheads a scathing, but well-merited rebuke. The congregation was then entertained by a concert from the Shawneetown Band. A patriotic and very appropriate address was delivered by Mr. —— Watkins, after which the Marshal marched the multitudes to the table, 300 feet long, filled with the choicest luxuries of Egyptian production, too various to enumerate, all of which were calculated to strengthen the "inner man."

But the best of the wine was evidently kept till the last of the feast. After the multitudes had partaken of a sumptuous dinner, they were again marched to the stand, when Col. Whiting, of the 87th Illinois, made a rousing war speech. To give an epitome of his speech would be useless, suffice it to say it was one of his most happy efforts. During the speech (which lasted an hour) the [illegible] of the people (always excepting Copperheads) was of the highest pitch. [illegible] all together, the affair was [illegible] and better things may be expected [illegible] in the future. The world does move. E. W.

# Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

## "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE"

### New Eight Cylinder Printing Press.

**1847 AND 1864.**

**A RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY**

**THE TRIBUNE OF TO-DAY.**

The development and progress of a city, in its monetary, mercantile, commercial, manufacturing, educational, moral and religious features, is pretty certainly and accurately measured by the character of its local journalism. The advancement and improvement of a town and its newspapers are fully sure to be in parallel lines, and neither will much outstrip or lag behind the other. This is the standard by which outsiders generally determine the character of a town. They are pretty sure to be an index and a reflex of each other.

What this city was when the issue of the first number of the Chicago Daily Tribune challenged the consideration and patronage of its citizens, the mouldering and decaying process of seventeen years has scarcely driven from their recollection. In people it scarcely numbered sixteen thousand, while in material development it showed nothing like a sympathetic force. To-day the footings of its vital strength would yield at least 175,000, while its monetary and commercial weight shows a power away beyond its vital force and we might add that its present educational, moral and religious advance falls not behind its monetary and commercial struggle. Seventeen years ago a comparative small, in the-woods town, with no distinctive feature to mark it above its follows; to-day it stands acknowledged pre-eminent as the great grain, pork, beef and lumber market of the world, and we might add, also, railroad centre. The successive and rapid steps by which it has reached this pre-eminence, is but a history of the rise and progress of the Chicago Daily Tribune. Launched on the tide of experiment on the 10th of July, 1847, with less than four hundred subscribers, it now numbers hundreds where at that time it counted units, and with a relative material progress in every other respect equal.

The accession to our establishment, which inaugurates its labors this morning, of one of R. M. Hoe's latest improved eight-cylinder printing machines, seems an appropriate period for a retrospective glance at the history of the Chicago Tribune. And in doing so, it would be a false modesty on our part, which we are not willing to assume, to attempt to conceal the pride and satisfaction we feel in the prosperity of which this improvement is a logical and visible token. Blowing one's own horn is an amiable weakness, unless it happens to disturb the equanimity and sweet repose of one's neighbors, and in our case we are quite sure none can be disturbed or offended, for at least one of their number has practiced the same weakness within a brief period.

The Chicago Daily Tribune—by that name—commenced existence, in the third story of a building, on the corner of Lake and Lasalle streets—a single room answering the triple purpose of counting-room, editorial room, and printing office,—on Thursday, June 10, 1847. Its originators were James Kelly, now a successful leather dealer at 343 Lake street; John E. Wheeler, now proprietor of the *Dial* at Kewanee, Henry county; and Jo. K. C. Forrest, at present Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, the latter giving his attention more particularly to commercial matters, which, in large type, filled about one-quarter of a column of each issue. The dimensions of the Tribune were 22 by 36 inches, set in brevier type, advertisements in minion.

To Mr. Kelly belongs the credit of originating, or at least suggesting the publication. He was the owner of the *Gem of the Prairie*, a weekly literary journal, which he had a short time antecedent purchased of Mr. Thomas A. Stewart—afterwards and for several years, holding a proprietary and editorial interest in the Tribune. His idea was to start a daily, from which he could make up the weekly *Gem*, regarding the former as in a measure secondary to the latter in point of public interest, and as a financial measure. There was much consultation and discussion upon the feasibility of the project; probable receipts and expenses were closely estimated; the size of the city, (then comparatively a village,) and the fact that there were then two sickly dailies, striving to earn their bread, were not without their influence against the project. Still another, and the heaviest drawback was the fact that the parties possessed little or no capital. But amid all the discouragements the projectors determined to go ahead—influenced to a certain degree by the idea that they might gain something, while it was evident that they had not much to lose. So much being fixed, the next matter in course was a name for the new diurnal. Many were suggested. Mr. Forrest proposed the name of Tribune, and it was at once accepted by the other partners. Mr. Wheeler, like many other of our Western editors and newspaper men, was a graduate from the office of the New York *Tribune*, and, of course, that fact influenced him in favor of that name.

As we have already stated, the first edition of the Daily Tribune ever issued numbered four hundred copies. It was "worked off" on a Washington hand press, one of the proprietors being the pressman. In politics it was Independent, with strong Free-Soil sympathies.

The editor's salutatory says: "Our views, in all probability, will sometimes be coincident with the conservatives; sometimes we may be found in the ranks of the radicals; but shall at all times be faithful to humanity—to the whole of humanity—without regard to race, sectional divisions, party lines, or parallels of latitude or longitude." The motto under the editorial was:

"Men of thought! be up and stirring,
"Night and day;
"Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain;
"Clear the way,
"Men of action! aid and cheer them
As ye may."

The start was made not without many misgivings, and the discouragements seem to increase as time progressed. Mr. Kelly was almost immediately incapacitated for labor or business, by a serious affection of the eyes, and he was thus forced to withdraw from the concern on the 24th of July, just fourteen days after he had commenced an enterprise in which he felt a deep interest. Thomas A. Stewart, who a few weeks before had sold to Mr. Kelly the *Gem of the Prairie*, succeeded that gentleman, and he remained in that connection for about seven years.

On the 27th of September following, Mr. Forrest severed his connection, Messrs. Wheeler and Stewart remaining proprietors, the former gentleman being recognized as the editor. At this point a crisis in the history of the Tribune was reached; Mr. Forrest was quite sure it could not be sustained; hence his withdrawal. Messrs. Wheeler and Stewart had their doubts; but finally concluded to continue it for a few weeks longer, under the influence of a Micawber-like hope that "something might turn up" to "clear the way." It is worthy of remembrance, that while the proprietors were greatly embarrassed by the want of means to meet their daily expenses, the public, and even the more particular friends of the proprietors, labored under the delusive impression that they were coining money.

RAILROADS.

The day the Tribune was started, there was not a mile of railway within the radius of one hundred miles of Chicago. The nearest track was at Kalamazoo, then the western terminus of the Michigan Central, whence Chicago was reached by stage and steamers connecting with that road. At the time that corporation had hardly seriously discussed the feasibility of continuing their road to this city. New Buffalo was surely regarded as the western terminus; the idea then controlling the judgment of railroad men, and nearly all others, that it would be the height of absurdity, and sure to end in financial ruin, for railroads to attempt to compete with steamboats on a route where the latter could find navigable streams for their operations. At that time the corporation of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad possessed a charter, and it was doing its utmost in urging upon the people subscriptions to the capital stock. Mr. William B. Ogden, as now, was then President of the corporation, and his labors in endeavoring to achieve success were herculean. They were directed by personal importunities to the people, and appeals through the press. In the latter, the Tribune was made the channel. In this connection we must relate a scene which occurred in the Tribune office, and which to this day is strongly impressed upon our memory, notwithstanding the mystifications of time. It was on the 4th of August, 1847. The books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the G. & C. U. R. R. were to be opened on the 20th inst., at various points on the line of the contemplated road. Mr. [illegible] came into the Tribune office, in com[illegible]

making an appeal through its columns to the people interested to come forward and aid the work. He sat down to the editor's pine table and commenced his work. After writing two or three pages, he arose and read them to his friends, and quite a large crowd who had gathered in the office. At the completion of the reading, the manuscript was passed to the compositors to be put in type. Mr. Ogden then sat down, and produced three more pages, with which he went through the same process, and thus he continued to do until the article, about one column and a half in length, was completed. We cannot resist the temptation to give a few of the more prominent points which Mr. Ogden enforced in that article:

"One or two shillings or more per bushel would be added to the price of every bushel of wheat raised by the farmers on the route, and other products would be affected in like proportion. The facilities thus afforded would, as a consequence, double the value of every farm on the route of the road."....

"The great increase of wealth and population along the route, so certain to result from the construction of the road, adding so greatly to the social advantages of the people and country through which and near which it would pass, and the increased comfort and relief from fatigue, exposure and expense, by being able to travel in a comfortable covered car, from the Fox, Rock or Mississippi Rivers to Chicago, in two to four or six hours, in all weathers, instead of occupying several days through deep mud, as is now often necessary, are considerations not to be forgotten by the public in determining them in their conclusions as to the amount to be subscribed for."

The more active participators in the efforts to put through the road were William B. Ogden, Walter L. Newberry, J. Young Scammon, Charles Walker, Thomas Dyer, John B. Turner, of this city; Thomas Drummond, (now Judge Drummond, of this city,) of Galena; Thomas J. Turner, of Freeport, &c. The estimated cost of the road was $2,648,000, or $14,553 per mile, single track, with bridges for a double track. The income of the road, for the first year, was estimated as follows:

TONNAGE FROM THE WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10,000 tons lead and copper | $35,000 |
| Wheat, flour, &c., 2,000,000 bu. | 100,000 |
| Corn, oats, barley, potatoes, &c | 10,000 |
| Pork and beef, 9,000 tons | 8,000 |
| Cheese, lard, butter, &c | 3,000 |
| Wool, hides, &c | 3,000 |
| Manufactures, &c | 4,000 |
| Wood, coal, &c | 4,000 |
| Other articles | 8,000 |
| | 186,000 |

TONNAGE FROM THE EAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6,000,000 feet lumber | $12,000 |
| Shingles, lath, &c | 3,000 |
| Merchandise, &c | 20,000 |
| Salt, lime, &c | 1,200 |
| | $47,000 |
| Passengers | 150,000 |
| Mails, &c | 20,000 |
| Total income | [illegible] |

This was the first introduction of the railroad system into Chicago. How it has spread, and what it has done for Chicago, is known to all.

On the 21st of August, eleven days after, The Tribune published a congratulatory article, also, if we recollect aright, written by Mr. Ogden, stating that the corporation had met with a success beyond their anticipations, in the amount of subscriptions which had been received to the capital stock.

COMPLIMENT.

On the 23d of August, a beautiful top-sail schooner of 180 tons, was launched from the shipyard of Captain Allen, and she was christened "Tribune." She was owned by G. F. Foster, J. N. Davidson, G. M. Higginson and Capt. Reed, her commander. This was intended as a complimentary tribute to the character of the Tribune.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

On the 6th of September, the subject of a Merchants' Exchange of Board of Trade was first discussed in the Tribune, the writer believing that the business of the city would justify the formation of such an organization or institution.

AN INCIDENT.

At the period of which we are writing, one, and a prominent source of intelligence from the outside world, was St. Louis. The most attractive field of news was Mexico, as the war with that disturbed and unhappy country was then in full blast. The latest intelligence from that field of operations almost invariably came up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence up the Illinois river to Lasalle, and thence to Chicago by stage, the Illinois and Michigan Canal not having yet been completed. As bearing a significant relation to the above facts, an incident has been related to us by an old citizen, which will certainly be regarded by all who know the parties as characteristic if not true. It transpired about the time of the first appearance of the Chicago Tribune. Alfred Dutch and John Wentworth, published rival daily papers—*Chicago Democrat* and *Chicago Commercial Advertiser*. These rival editors displayed what was regarded then, as remarkable spirit and activity in their humble way in obtaining the latest intelligence from the war, which was always immediately given to the readers in *extras*. A gentleman who came up from St Louis one day, by river and stage, brought with him a paper from that city, containing late and important news from the seat of war. This gentleman was the friend of Mr. Dutch, and determined to make him the exclusive recipient of the news. His house, however, was not in the direction of Mr. Dutch's office, and he handed the St. Louis paper to a friend, who was to pass that way, to give into Mr. Dutch's hand. This friend had no personal acquaintance with the rival editors. At the hotel he met Mr. Wentworth and the latter suspecting he was a passenger from St. Louis, asked if such was not the fact, and if he had a late St. Louis paper. The gentleman responded that he was from that city, and had a late paper; and then asked him if he was Mr. Dutch. The Colonel "smelt a mice," and replied that he was that same man. The valuable newspaper was handed him, and an extra *Democrat* soon made its appearance, which sold like hot cakes.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIE.

From the commencement of the Daily Tribune, the *Gem of the Prairie* was made up from it, and was recognized as the weekly issue. It was then printed in folio form, same as the Daily Tribune, but on the 11th of December, it "made up" in quarto shape, and so continued until the Weekly Tribune took its place, of which more hereafter.

BIG PURCHASE OF WHEAT.

The Daily Tribune, of Friday morning, September 24, records the purchase of *five thousand and three hundred* bushels of wheat, winter and spring, on the Wednesday previous, by the house of Raymond, Gibbs & Co., and characterises it as the largest purchase ever made by a single house in one day in Chicago. The price ranged from 60 to 76 cents. Most of it was shipped the same day for the East.

HORSE RACING.

On the 8th of October, an advertisement was sent to the Tribune, with the money to pay for it enclosed, giving notice of a horse race to take place, on a wager. The editor acknowledges the receipt of the money, and advertisement, but returns them to the sender, saying that "horse racing on the whole, is a bad business—that it neither aims at and accomplishes any good end, while the evils which attend it are great and manifest."

PROGRESS.

January 1, 1848, the editors of the Tribune congratulated their friends that although the Tribune, a little over six months previous, had been commenced mainly with a capital of Industry and Hope—"with occasional misgivings as to the result, and an abiding sense of the disproportion between our own capacities and the immense and never-ending work before us, and although the battle had but just begun, we have achieved such a measure of success as to keep us in working condition."

FIRST TELEGRAPH.

The first magnetic telegraph line established in Chicago was the Erie and Michigan. It commenced working between Chicago and Milwaukee on the 17th of January, 1848. The following is the first dispatch sent over the line. It came from Milwaukee:

"Mr. Cramer sends his cordial greeting to his brethren of the press of Chicago, and hopes that as Milwaukee and Chicago are united in the same chain, the press may never forget that the cities of the Northwest are one in destiny, and should be one in feeling."

On the same day, the following dispatches passed between the two cities:

"Milwaukee, with her 14,000 inhabitants, sends greeting to her fair sister of Chicago, with her 17,000, and requests her to clear the track to allow her to pass."

To this Chicago immediately replied:

"Chicago, with her 17,000 inhabitants, will soon have her railroad track east to the Atlantic, and west to the Mississippi, *clear*, so that the 14,000 citizens of their sister city can have every possible facility for passing."

On the 4th of February, the above line was extended to Michigan City. On that occasion the following dispatches passed between Milwaukee and the former place:

"The old Milwaukeeans send you their compliments, and hope Michigan City and Milwaukee may hereafter be as close together as lightning and steam can make them."

"Michigan City to Milwaukee—May her 'thousands of brick' enable her to distance all competition with her sister cities of the Lakes."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The first telegraphic dispatch to the Tribune, from the East, came on the 23d of March, 1848, and contained the announcement of the Revolution in France, by which Louis Philip was dethroned.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

On the 14th day of August, 1848, the Tribune hoisted the names of Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams as candidates for President and Vice President, in opposition to Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore as the Whig candidates, and Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler, the Democratic candidates. The Van Buren ticket stood upon the platform of "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men."

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

August 23, 1848, John L. Scripps, one of the present proprietors of the Chicago Tribune, purchased a third interest in the concern, and the firm was changed to Wheeler, Stewart & Scripps.

TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.

December, 6th, 1848, the proprietors of the Tribune announce that they have made "such arrangements with the agents of O'Reilly's telegraph line as will enable us to furnish the proceedings of Congress, and other news of importance, to our citizens daily," and the hour of publication of the Tribune, was changed to 11 o'clock a. m.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Up to February 1st, 1849, a weekly edition had been made up from the daily issue under the name of *Gem of the Prairie*. At this period a new weekly extra was commenced under the title of Weekly Tribune, and has been continued under that title to this day, with an indefinite life before it.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

On Friday, May 14th, the advertising of the List of Letters was awarded to the Daily Tribune as having the largest circulation. In fact, there was no competition. When we state that the circulation of the Tribune then was less than *one thousand*, some idea may be formed of the circulation of the three other daily papers then published here. The list of letters was published but once a month, and were required by law to have three successive insertions. The month's list at that time numbered about one third the present weekly list, and embraced all the "drop letters."

A DISASTER.

May 12th, 1849, the office of the Daily Tribune was entirely destroyed by fire. Through the kindness of their brethren of the press of this city, they were enabled to resume on Thursday, the 14th, the location of the office being temporarily over the grocery store of J. H. Gray, north-east corner of Clark and Randolph streets. The fire was supposed to be the work of incendiaries, "political incendiaries," the editors thought. There was an insurance of $2,100 on the office, which "amply covered the loss." In connection with this disaster, it may not be out of place to state that the bookselling firm of Griggs, Bross & Co. presented the editors of the Tribune with a new copy of Webster's quarto Dictionary to take the place of the one lost. The Dictionary still occupies a place of honor on the table, somewhat dilapidated, but good for many more years' service. We need hardly add that the Bross named in the above firm is William Bross who now is and, has been for the past twelve years "one of us."

ANOTHER REMOVAL.

Above we stated that the Tribune, after the fire, was removed to the northeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets, as a temporary expedient. On the 4th of June following, it removed to the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, where now stands the building occupied by the Second National Bank, and various offices, etc., above.

NEW TYPE.

On the 15th July following its destruction by fire, the Tribune appeared in entirely new type, obtained through Robert Fergus, from New York, and presented a very tasteful appearance, especially when compared with the very shabby habiliments in which it paid its diurnal visits to its patrons from the time of its disaster up to this time. The editors then began to see their way more clearly, and considered themselves in the pathway which led to the broadway of success.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Then, as now the Tribune took the lead in advocating, inaugurating, fostering and pushing forward all new enterprises looking to the advancement and prosperity of the Great Northwest. During the months of September and October, articles in favor of the great Pacific Railroad were published in its columns. During the time named a convention in favor of the measure was called and held at St. Louis. Meetings were held in this city in favor of the measure, in which our leading citizens took an active part. Rev. Mr. Adam wrote a pamphlet in favor of the measure, which was esteemed very strong, and copies of it were circulated by subscription raised from citizens.

ANOTHER REMOVAL.

May, 1850, the Tribune office was again removed to 173 Lake street, Masonic Building, 2d floor, the old quarters becoming too circumscribed for its uses.

ENLARGED.

June 1, 1850, the Daily Tribune was enlarged by the addition of another column to each page, and the lengthening of the columns to correspond. Its dimensions after the enlargement were 26 by 40. The editors in announcing the enlargement say: "This change we have been compelled to adopt to accommodate the rapid increase of our advertising patronage, and to enable us to give more space to news, commercial matters, and the various subjects of general concern. We deem it proper to say, that for pecuniary reasons alone, the Tribune has, so far, fallen much short of what we regard as the ideal of a newspaper in this age of unexampled progress. Meantime we shall, as heretofore, labor faithfully to that end."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

About the 20th of June, 1850, the Tribune commenced publishing a list of hotel arrivals. The names of several of the principal hotels at that time will sound strangely to a large majority of our citizens. First in importance, forming an opinion from the number of its guests, was the City Hotel, then as now, a popular resort. Next follows the New York House, Mansion House, American Temperance House, Baltic House, Merchants Exchange Hotel, &c. The modern Sherman, the Tremont, Briggs, Richmond, and Adams were then merely chaotic stone, brick and mortar. Even the architect of either had not commenced his labors.

CIRCULATION.

On the 21st of August, 1849, a little over 14 months after it was started, the proprietors placed under its editorial head its aggregate circulation—daily and weekly editions—at 6,768. This figure was obtained by multiplying the daily issue by six, and adding thereto the circulation of the weekly,) and on the occasion published a congratulatory article, in which the editors stated that "notwithstanding the commencement of the Tribune is of a more recent date than any of its cotemporaries with which it was in competion, our circulation now surpasses them all." The editors further say that they are determined to make it in every sense worthy of the city of Chicago and the great Northwest. For a year nothing was said in its columns in regard to the circulation, but on the 21st of July, 1850, the publication was resumed, and continued until Oct. 1851, as follows, daily:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1850—July 21 | 1,120 | 1851—June 2 | 1,544 |
| Aug. 3 | 1,150 | June 4 | 1,564 |
| Aug. 19 | 1,170 | June 4 | 1,644 |
| Oct. 19 | 1,300 | July 26 | 1,720 |
| 1851—May 2 | 1,324 | Oct. 1 | 1,800 |
| May 21 | 1,479 | | |

What was then considered a rapid increase of the circulation of the Tribune of course excited the envy and jealousy of its cotemporaries. John Wentworth, of the *Daily Democrat*, disputed the truth of the number circulated, and an angry dispute arose between the two papers. Finally Mr. Bross, now of the Tribune, but at that time of the firm of Wight & Bross, proprietors of the *Prairie Herald*, who owned and ran the power press (of the Adams pattern) on which the Tribune was printed, certified, in an affidavit, to the truth of the claim.

DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR.

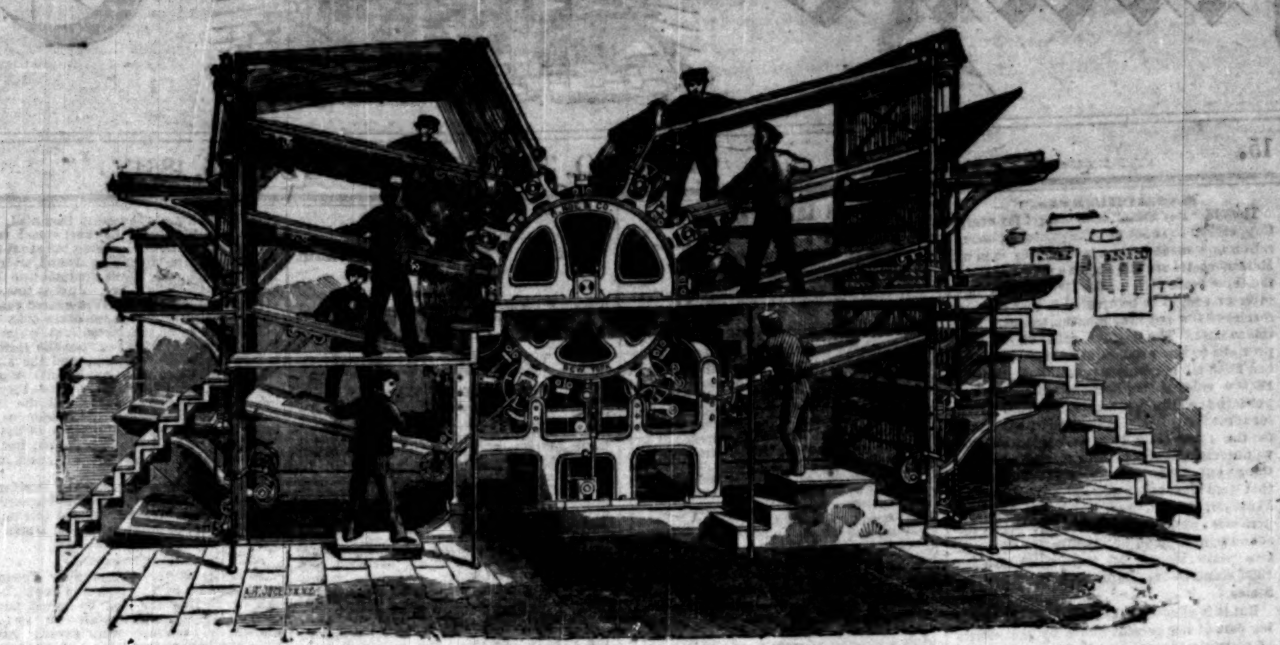
About the middle of July, in 1850, the death of President Taylor occurred. A meeting was called in this city, to express the sympathy and condolence of the people for the nation's loss. At that meeting a resolution was passed, requesting Abraham Lincoln, who was then in Chicago in attendance upon the Supreme Court, to deliver an eulogy upon the deceased patriot and statesman. The request was complied with, and the eulogy was delivered by Mr. Lincoln in the presence of a large and deeply interested audience. The Tribune commended the eulogy in high terms. This event has nothing to do with the history of the Tribune; but it is a reminiscence which will interest our readers at this day.

FIRST ANNUAL REVIEW.

The first annual Review of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago appeared in the Daily Tribune of December 27, 1850. The three great sources and avenues of the commerce of Chicago at that time, were the lake, the Illinois and Michigan canal, and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, the western terminus then being Elgin. During that year the receipts and shipments of grain footed up as follows:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 1,1[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn, " | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Barley, " | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oats, " | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Flour, bbls | [illegible] | |

# THE EIGHT-CYLINDER HOE PRESS.



To-day the above transactions would hardly be considered a fair week's business.

MR. WHEELER RETIRES.

On the 1st day of July, 1851, Mr. John E. Wheeler, who was one of its originators, withdrew from the Tribune, much to the regret of his associates, having disposed of his interest to Mr. Thomas J. Waite, who assumed the business management of the concern, Messrs. Scripps and Stewart remaining as editors.

MR. SCRIPPS RETIRES.

From the retirement of Mr. Wheeler, as related above, until the June following, no change occurred in the management of the Tribune. On that day Mr. John L. Scripps sold his interest to a number of the leading Whigs of the city, who acted in behalf of General William Duance Wilson, now a well known and respected citizen of Iowa. Mr. Stewart took the position of local and commercial editor, these two departments, at that time scarcely affording sufficient labor for one man. To-day it takes nine persons to fill the two positions. General Wilson became the political editor.

Up to this time the Tribune had never in any way been committed to the policy of the Whig party, but had been, on the contrary a recognized organ of the Free Soil organization, as their principles were enunciated in the "Buffalo Platform," upon which Van Buren and Adams were nominated for President and Vice President. Gen. Wilson being a Whig, the Tribune under his management sustained the policy of that party; and it immediately hoisted the names of Gen. Winfield Scott for President and William A. Graham of North Carolina for Vice President. Mr. Waite continued as publisher of the Tribune, and the firm was styled Waite & Co.

NEW TYPE AND ENLARGEMENT.

On the occasion of a change in the editorial department, as mentioned in the paragraph above, the Tribune was enlarged to the dimensions of 28 by 44. It also appeared on new and beautiful type, Brevier and Agate—from the foundry of John S. White, of New York. The Tribune at that time was universally acknowledged to be the handsomest paper in the West. The experiment of issuing a sheet of that size, and with the large amount of matter, at that time, when Chicago had just risen to the dignity of a city of 20,000 inhabitants, was regarded by all as an extremely hazardous one.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On the 26th of July, 1852, the hour of publication of the Tribune was changed from afternoon to morning. The price was raised from 12½ to 15 cents a week. A small afternoon issue took the place of the regular afternoon edition.

DEATH OF MR. WAITE.

August 26th, 1853, Mr. Thomas Waite, one of the proprietors of the Tribune, and in charge of the publishing and business department, died, of cholera, aged 22 years. His death was sudden and unanticipated. His health had been somewhat impaired, and he was about starting on a journey east to recuperate it, when he was suddenly stricken down, more immediately influenced by a long walk to his home, in a broiling sun, the day preceding his death. Mr. Waite was highly esteemed by his associates and all who knew him.

THE LATEST NEWS.

On the 6th of October, 1852, the Tribune published a leading editorial, and republished it daily for some time, which said that "without making any especial fuss about it, we have thus far been enabled to present our readers the latest news of the day, both foreign and domestic, as early as any of our city cotemporaries, and sometimes twenty-four hours in advance of them. Finding that one line of telegraph could not be relied upon all for ALL THE NEWS received in this way, the Tribune was the first press in the city to EMPLOY ANOTHER LINE, and although it involves considerable additional expense, we do not regret it so long as our readers appreciate it, as we have the best evidence that they do." The editors announce that they have suffered much for the lack of printing press facilities, but that they have secured the control of a power press until their new one arrives from the East.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

After the death of Mr. Waite, until October 20th following, his name remained at its head as publisher of the Tribune. At that date Mr. Henry Fowler purchased the interest held by Mr. Waite's heirs, and assumed the position of publisher and associate editor with Gen. Wilson.

WAR AGAINST WILD-CAT BANKS.

Early in January, 1853, the Tribune commenced a crusade against the wild-cat currency, which was then largely circulated in this city and vicinity—particularly that issued by George Smith & Co. The war was a savage and acrimonious one. The *Commercial Advertiser*, published by Alfred Dutch, came to the rescue of the owners of the wild-cats, and charged the Tribune with being bought up by certain bankers, who were not in the "cat" business. A letter was sent by the publishers of the Tribune to the *Advertiser* denying the charge in emphatic terms. The latter published the letter, but reiterated the charge. The result was a libel suit against Mr. Dutch.

A BURGLAR—PI!

On Wednesday night, January 12, 1853, some person entered the press-room and knocked one of the Tribune forms into pi. From the warm controversy going on between the Tribune and the wild-cat bankers, the inference was a logical one that the outrage was the work of the opposite parties in the controversy.

A reward was offered by the proprietors of the Tribune for the discovery of the perpetrator. The reward offered failing to bring detection, a number of the most respectable citizens joined in sending the proprietors of the Tribune one hundred dollars to be offered as an additional reward. In this letter to the publishers, they say, "We feel that any attempt to intimidate the conducters of a free press, or to hinder or prevent the publication of a newspaper which is pursuing an honorable and manly course, should be promptly met and defeated by all good citizens, and none the less promptly because the attempt is made through the underhanded means of an assault upon the 'unoffending type.'" The letter is signed by Edwin L. Larned, Edward I. Tinkham, H. G. Loomis, A. S. Sherman, Speer & Cooper, Edwin Hunt, Isaac N. Arnold, John H. Kinzie, A. N. Fullerton, T. W. Wadsworth, B. W. Raymond, Gordon S. Hubbard, Joseph F. Ryerson, John P. Chapin, J. B. Doggett, W. H. Brown, J. H. Dunham, Williams & Avery, E. B. McCagg, C. L. Harmon. These names embraced members of both political parties.

TRI-WEEKLY.

In the early part of 1853, the publishers commenced the issue of a Tri weekly edition of the Tribune. It was of the same size as the daily. It has been continued until this hour, and has to-day a larger circulation than all three editions of the Tribune when it was started.

GEN. WILSON RETIRES.

Gen. Wilson retired from his connection with the Tribune on the 22d of March, 1853. He disposed of his interest to Henry Fowler & Co. The means for the purchase of that interest were supplied by Timothy Wright, Esq., now residing in this city, and General (then Captain) J. D. Webster, now chief of staff to Gen. W. T. Sherman, and these two gentlemen became silent partners in the ownership of the establishment. The names of Henry Fowler and T. A. Stewart were taken from the editorial heads of the paper and none other substituted.

AN EPISODE—A CHALLENGE.

During the autumn of 1853, the Pope's [illegible]

dorial character. In company with Bishop Hughes, he toured through the Northwest via the lakes. Capt. Bigelow, of the U. S. steamer Michigan, invited them to take a pleasure trip in his steamer, thus, as the Tribune said, "leaving the commercial marine of the lake without that assistance which the steamer was intended to afford." In consequence of the strictures upon Capt. Bigelow's conduct in the Tribune, that gentleman became very wroth, and finally dispatched his Lieutenant (Crossman) with a challenge to the editor (Mr. Stewart), to meet him in deadly strife, or in the language of the *code duello*, "to demand such satisfaction as was recognized by gentlemen of honor," "that he was ready to fight as we might prescribe, and that if we desired to evade such an issue, by pleading the illegality of it, he was ready to proceed to any other State, or Canada, at any time; that should we refuse to settle the affair in that manner, he would attack us in the street, or elsewhere, and inflict such punishment as he deemed our offense deserved." The editor replied to Lieutenant Crossman, that "the proposition to shoot Captain Bigelow, or to be shot by him, according to the rules governing gentlemen, was modestly and respectfully declined," and that he "could adopt the alternative of attacking us on the street, or elsewhere, if he desired to do so; that we would neither seek to meet nor avoid him; and that we had never been whipped, and never expected to be." The editor gave the captain a severe skinning, and then dropped him and that was the end of it.

MR. FOWLER RETIRES.

Mr. Fowler had only been nominally connected with the Tribune for more than a year previous to July 13, 1854, his health preventing his attendance upon the duties of his position. On that day his name was taken from the head of the paper as publisher, and T. A. Stewart's substituted therefor, and the firm was styled "T. A. Stewart & Co., Publishers."

ASSOCIATE PRESS DISPATCHES.

On the 2d of November, 1854, an arrangement was entered into by the press of this city with the Associate Press of the East, ere cities, under which arrangement all the telegraphic dispatches which appeared in the papers of the Eastern cities, would appear the same morning in our city papers, and thus the Associate Press system of dispatches were inaugurated in this city, and has been maintained up to this time.

ENLARGED.

January 1, 1855, the then broad dimensions of the Daily Tribune were extended by adding a column to each page and lengthening the columns. The dimensions of the sheet when enlarged were 31 by 50 inches, being equal in size to the largest journals of the great metropolis. The enlargement became necessary in order that justice might be done both to advertisers and readers. In making this improvement, the editor gives a brief retrospective history of the enterprise: "The Tribune was projected in April, 1847, and the prospectus was written and printed by the present senior proprietor and editor, who was at that time publisher and editor of the '*Gem of the Prairie*,' a weekly paper published in this city. The first number of the Tribune was issued June 10, 1847, and met with great favor. It was independent and outspoken on all political subjects, especially against Intemperance, Slavery and Land Monopoly, and was intended to meet the wants of a large portion of the citizens of the place, whose opinions on these subjects were well defined. It continued to occupy that position until June, 1852, when the proprietorship was changed, the paper greatly enlarged, and it became a supporter of the election of Gen. Scott. The conservative and negative tone which it assumed, in its new position, on all subjects except such as related directly to *party*, was evidently not satisfactory to the public, for a very large portion of its readers became alienated, and the subscription list was almost entirely changed within the year. In July, 1853, the publisher and proprietor was compelled to leave the city on account of ill health, brought upon him by the inordinate labor, mental and physical, which he was compelled to perform. The paper then passed to the present proprietors, and at once assumed a more positive character. Within three months, its subscription list had greatly changed, having lost several hundred saloon and Catholic subscribers, and obtained a greater number of a more desirable character. Experience, however, proved that while it is much easier to lessen than to increase the number of readers and supporters of a paper, the public will properly appreciate and sustain a journal that is independent in tone, and bold as an advocate of liberty and a conservator of public morality..... Since the change, now less than eighteen months, the circulation of the Tribune has increased over TWELVE HUNDRED copies, and its entire circulation, daily, is now TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO copies, and increasing more rapidly than at any other time since it was established."

FIRST TRAIN FROM CAIRO.

On Tuesday, January 9, 1855, the first train of cars from Cairo, via Illinois Central and Chicago and Aurora (?) Railroads, reached this city. The time consumed in the trip was twenty-one and a half hours. Capt. C. Caldwell was the conductor.

TESTIMONIAL.

The Tribune, from the start, was an advocate of Temperance, no less so to-day than at any previous hour of its history. On the 22d of February, 1855, several temperance organizations in this city met and passed resolutions endorsing the course of the Tribune as an earnest supporter of their cause. We give the following as a specimen of the resolutions. It was passed unanimously by the Garden City Division, No. 422, Sons of Temperance:

*Resolved*, That the noble stand taken upon the subject of temperance and a prohibitory law, by the Chicago Tribune, is such as meets the hearty approval and warmest sympathy of the members of this Division, and the continuance of a fearless *defense of the right*, will command our united approbation and support.

NEW FIRM.

On the 18th of June, 1855, Mr. Timothy Wright, who had been a silent partner in the proprietorship of the Tribune, assumed a general partnership; and Mr. Joseph Medill, of Cleveland, Ohio, also purchased an interest in the establishment. The firm became Wright, Medill & Co. Mr. Medill is still one of the Tribune Company.

REDUCTION IN SIZE.

A change in the proprietorship of the Tribune seemed to afford an excellent opportunity to curtail the mammoth proportions which had been put upon it without a judicious regard to the necessities of the case. One column on each page was, consequently, eliminated. Even on its reduced proportions—30 by 46—it was considerably larger than the present size of the Tribune.

MR. STEWART RETIRES.

Mr. T. A. Stewart, who had been a proprietor of the Tribune from the start, sold his interest on the 21st of July, 1855, to his associates, and retired. In his farewell Mr. S. says: "The admonitions of a physical constitution which is almost broken down by the long and almost unceasing labors which have necessarily been imposed upon it, leave no alternative but to sever the connection. In rural pursuits, beyond and above the life of responsibility and excitement which the conductor of a permanent public journal must assume, I hope to regain, to some extent at least, health and strength." But Mr. Stewart's hopes were never but partially realized. He sank to his final rest a little less than three years after he penned the closing sentence. Mr. Stewart's former associates in parting with him said: "We part from our friend with regret. For many years he has done battle for what he [illegible] a fearless and vigorous pen. He has bowed to no man in office, and been swayed by no man out of office, nor has he hesitated to oppose any power, however backed, which seemed to him to threaten a right home influence, or damage the cause of Freedom. His plume has waved ever in the thickest of the fight, and he has measured distance with the boldest and strongest of the opposition.

NEW TYPE AND A NEW PRESS.

During the summer of 1855, the apparel of the Tribune presented quite a "seedy" appearance, much to the annoyance of the publishers. On the 24th of September it donned a new and beautiful dress, from the foundry of J. Connor & Son, New York, electrotyped with copper, by the now famous Newton company, being the first "copper faced" type ever used in this city, or the State of Illinois. A new fast Hoe press (single cylinder) was also introduced, run with steam power. The Tribune had been worked on a Northrup press, which is a sort of stepping stone between a hand press and a cylinder press. The proprietors in their congratulation say: "We have the pleasure of informing the numerous friends and readers of the Tribune, that its present income is highly satisfactory; that its circulation is rapidly increasing; that its advertising was never so large as during the last quarter. The number of dailies now issued and sold is rising 3,000; tri-weeklies 500, and weeklies 4,500. In conclusion, the publishers tender their sincere thanks to the public," &c.

NEW EDITORS.

On the same day that the Tribune appeared in new type, as printed above, Dr. C. H. Ray and J. C. Vaughan, were announced under the editorial head as editors. Dr. Ray had really been the controlling editor of the paper since the March previous, but no public announcement had been made of the fact until this time.

CONGRATULATIONS.

On Thursday morning, June 12, 1856, commenced the 10th volume or year of the Tribune. On that occasion the publishers issued a card of congratulation, in which they stated that the paper was never before in so flourishing a condition. During the past year, the daily circulation increased over 36 per cent, and was then gaining at the rate of 100 per week. The Tri-Weekly had increased 55 per cent, and the Weekly more than 200 per cent. The financial basis was pronounced in a healthy condition.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

On the 29th of August, 1856, a change in the firm name of the Tribune took place, from Wright, Medill & Co., to that of Vaughan, Ray & Medill. The change of firm involved no change of proprietors, although the names of Vaughan and Ray had never before been published to the world as occupying that position. The same parties continued in the firm, but it became necessary, in order to comply with the requirements of the law of "special partnerships," under which the firm was arranged. Messrs. Wright and Webster had been silent partners in the Tribune for several years, but had not been active and working partners. Since the 9th day of June, 1855, Vaughan, Ray, and Medill had been conductors of the establishment, in its editorial and business departments. Mr. Alfred Cowles, at present one of the proprietors, and Secretary of the Tribune Company, and who had had charge of the finances of the office from the commencement of Ray, Medill, and Vaughan's connection with the office, was at the same time taken into the firm. The following gentlemen then constituted the proprietors: Timothy Wright, J. D. Webster, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, John C. Vaughan and Alfred Cowles. The finances of the Tribune, it was announced, were in a prosperous condition, and its income satisfactory to the proprietors.

MR. VAUGHAN GOES OUT.

On the 26th of March, 1857, Mr. John C. Vaughan, who had been connected with the Tribune for nearly two years, withdrew, in a brief card, in which he states that he goes into pursuits "promising to be more advantageous in a pecuniary way." The title of the firm then became, Ray, Medill & Co., and from that time no change in the name of the firm took place until July 1, 1858, when the Tribune and Democratic Press were consolidated. Sometime between the dates named above, Messrs. Ray, Medill & Cowles purchased the interests of Timothy Wright and J. D. Webster, and at the date of the consolidation were exclusive proprietors of the Tribune.

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

At the commencement of the Eleventh volume, June 10, 1857, the proprietors stated that the Daily circulation was 4,000; the Tri-weekly 800, and the Weekly 8,000. The editors say that the "Tribune is an institution—a power in the land. Whatever may be the progress of Chicago and the West, it is bound to keep 'neck and girth' with their movement." Has not this promise been faithfully fulfilled?

CUT DOWN.

Everybody recollects the financial disasters of the autumn of 1857. It affected newspapers as well as merchants, bankers, &c. Acting upon the theory of a judicious economy, on the 10th of November the dimensions of the Tribune were reduced one column on each page—it, in its curtailed proportions, representing 26 by 39 inches—not by any means a small sheet. From the fact of its great activity, rapid progress and immense business, no city suffered more severely from the disasters than Chicago, and scarcely a firm of any importance escaped embarrassments.

From this time until the consolidation, which took place on the 1st of July, 1858, no event of importance, affecting the position or character of the Tribune, occurred. Having brought the History of the Chicago Tribune up to that point, we must now go back a few years and give a brief history of the

DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The Democratic Press was introduced to the public for its support on Thursday, September 16, 1852, under the editorial and proprietory control of John L. Scripps and William Bross. The Press announced itself a straight supporter of the Democratic party and its policy, and flew at its head the names of Franklin Pierce and William R. King for President and Vice President; Joel A. Matteson and Gustavus Koerner for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The editors, in their salutatory, say: "It is our intention to make it a reliable advocate of Democratic measures, and a firm supporter of the Democratic party—regarding the latter as the only instrumentality through which the former may be conducted to a triumphal issue. We shall appeal to men's understanding rather than their prejudices, and at all times labor to accomplish our ends through fair and honorable means—neither distorting truth on the one hand, nor concealing it on the other." * * * * "It is our intention to make the Democratic Press emphatically a *news paper*." Its dimensions were 24 by 34 inches, printed on brevier and agate. The office was located at 45 Clark street. We will here state that few changes took place in the management and conduct of the *Press* during its existence. Its history will therefore be brief.

HALF YEARLY GREETING.

Just six months after the inauguration of the Democratic Press, March 16, 1853, it was enlarged, by the addition of a column to each page, and a corresponding increase in the length of the columns, "to meet the constantly increasing demand which is being made upon the advertising columns of our paper." The editors say: "Six months ago to-day we launched our little venture upon the open sea of experiment. We did so with the confident expectation of success, because we believed that in establishing another paper in Chicago, we were but meeting one of the wants of the city and the Northwest. * * * The result has been before the public. Instant in season and out of season, we have labored for six months with a devotion never exhibited save by those whose hands and minds move in conjunction with the best impulses of the heart. Our hearts have been in our work, therefore our work, though arduous, has seemed light. But notwithstanding we entered upon the enterprise with so much confidence, our success has far transcended our expectations. The Democratic Press now stands side by side with the most prosperous papers of the city. Its subscription and advertising lists have nothing to fear from a close comparison with those of its most flourishing cotemporary."

SECOND VOLUME.

September 16, 1854, the Democratic Press entered upon the second year of its existence. The editors say: "At no time since the establishment of the Press has the subscription lists of both our daily and weekly editions increased so rapidly as at present, and at no time has the pressure been so great upon our advertising columns."

POLITICAL.

During the session of Congress, which commenced in December, 1853, the famous Nebraska bill was introduced by Judge Douglas. Until this time the Press had not deviated in its allegiance to the Democratic party. But it did not hesitate to come out boldly and unequivocally in opposition to that famous measure, and soon became entirely estranged from its author and all who sustained him, and ever after maintained that position.

PRESS ENLARGED.

March 27, 1854, one and a half years after its commencement, the Press was enlarged, for the third time, its new dimensions being 28 by 44 inches—the present size of the Daily Tribune. In their notice of the enlargement, the proprietors say: "Chicago is growing with a rapidity unparalleled by American cities, and we desire to keep pace with its growth in every respect. If industry, a liberal expenditure of money, and such abilities as it has pleased God to endow us with, can make our paper a fair exponent of the material and mutual interests of our city, it shall be done." At the same time of the enlargement, a Tri-Weekly edition was commenced, in connection with the Daily. The size was the same as the Daily, and was afforded at $4 per annum.

PROGRESS OF WESTERN JOURNALISM.

On the 24th of August, 1854, the Democratic Press published a long article on the "Progress of Western Journalism." We have space for only a few of the facts embodied in that article. At the date named there were published in Illinois: Dailies, 20; Tri-weeklies, 7; Weeklies, 124; Semi-monthlies, 1; Monthlies, 4; Bi monthlies, 1—total, 157. The total number published in the Mississippi Valley was estimated at 1,000. The Democratic Press was established September 16, 1852. It commenced with a list of something over one hundred subscribers to the Daily edition, and about two hundred and fifty to the Weekly. At the date indicated above, two years from its commencement, the Daily Press had a circulation of 2,064; and the Weekly edition 4,080. The local force employed on the paper at that time was: Editorial Staff, 4; Travelling and Local Correspondents, 5; with 40 others, in the various positions of foremen, compositors, pressmen, carriers, clerks, &c. The gas bills for the year footed up $409.54. The expenses per day were $121.11, per week $726.66, and per annum $37,786.32. The white paper used on the Press cost $29.48 per day, $176.58 per week, and $9,192.16 per year. These facts we give here, and may introduce when we get further into this history by way of comparison.

NEW FIRM.

On Monday, September, 1854, Barton M. Spears purchased an interest in the Democratic Press, and the style of the firm was changed to Scripps, Bross & Spears, Mr. Spears's labors being more particularly connected with the operating or mechanical department of the paper.

NEW DRESS.

The habiliments, of the Democratic Press, along the first of April, 1855, bore somewhat a shabby and rusty appearance. Therefore, on the 12th of April it appeared in new and beautiful garments—Minion and Agate—from the Type Foundry of White & Co., New York. The editors, on the occasion, say; "It is well with the Democratic Press. * * * The business of our establishment has more than doubled within the last twelve months. * * * Our books show the business of the establishment for the first three months of the year to be only a fraction short of $20,000, or at the rate of $80,000 per year."

RAILROAD, COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

During the early part of the year 1856, the Press, as it had done every previous year of its existence, published several exhaustive articles, embodying the commercial, manufacturing and railroad statistics of Chicago. On the occasion of the presentation of the latter, on the 16th day of February, the proprietors of the Press gave a brief review of their own operations, from the commencement of their enterprise. They say: "The Democratic Press was first issued on the 16th day of September, 1852. Commencing with comparatively a small outlay of capital, and without a single name upon our subscription list, the Press has steadily gone forward, surmounting every obstacle and our general business is increasing every day. * * * We have now in use 11 power presses, combining all the latest improvements, including one of Hoe's Double Cylinder machines. * * * At the present time we have sixty-five men employed in the different departments of the establishment, and our current business is at the rate of about $100,000 per annum."

NEW DRESS AND A NEW PRESS.

Influenced by the somewhat shabby apparel in which the Press appeared before its patrons, on the 8th of May, 1857, it appeared in an entirely new dress. The type was obtained from the Chicago Type Foundry, and was in no way inferior in beauty of face, and quality of metal, to any ever purchased from the Atlantic Metropolis. The editors said: "This rapid growth and prosperity of Chicago and the Northwest are both reflected in the success of the Democratic Press establishment, and we are determined that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make a proper return for a generous patronage."

VOLUME VI.

On Wednesday, September 16, 1857, the VIth volume of the Press, was commenced. On that occasion, the editors published an article reporting progress. The footing up of the books showed that the entire business of the office, for the past year, amounted to $111,508.16, an increase over the previous year of $27,109.22. At that time the concern had 10 power presses running. The editorial force consisted of six persons, and every thing else in proportion. The editors say in conclusion: "The results of our labors for the past five years have more than realized our most sanguine expectations."

REDUCED IN SIZE.

The terrible financial disasters which swept over our country during the autumn of 1857, were no less severe upon the daily journals than upon merchants, bankers and every other class of the community. Yielding to a necessity as imperative with the first as the other classes of sufferers, the Press, on the 6th day of November, 1857, curtailed its mammoth proportions by lopping off one column from each page, with a corresponding reduction in the length of the columns. This reduction in no manner circumscribed the news columns, but only the advertising, the diminution of which seemed a necessity of the times.

From this date nothing of historic interest occurred in the condition, character or standing of the Democratic Press, until the 1st day of July, 1858, when it was consolidated with the Chicago Tribune. The history of the consolidation we shall now proceed to give, briefly, bringing it up to the hour of the present issue.

THE CONSOLIDATION.

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

At the date mentioned in the preceding sentence, there were published in this city four daily papers, which, although at the time of starting, were controlled by varied political sentiments, though the chaotic and purifying influences of the times, had, in that respect, become almost entirely identical. True, personal differences, engendered by competition, in a business point of view, had kept up an apparent antagonism, which frequently found expression in bitter words through the columns of each journal.

The financial and commercial disasters which opened their blighting influence upon the business world, in the autumn of 1857, was not without their subduing influences upon the proud-lipped and stiff necked journalists, who, in the more prosperous days, each considered himself abundantly able to paddle his own canoe. Two of the more uppish and influential ones, started originally with little or no capital, had improved their condition but slightly up to this hour, save in the fact of having accumulated extensive establishments, which had been paid for in part, and in part not. Those accumulations at the time they were made seemed necessary to keep pace with the great progress which had blessed Chicago, but now they were a draw-back upon them, as it required the best efforts of judicious care, in the troublous times which then were upon us, to carry them through to a successful result. As we have before intimated, approaching the first of July, a truce was sounded between the proprietors of the Chicago Tribune and the Democratic Press, which resulted in the consolidation on the day named. The parties to the consolidation, and who became proprietors of the Press and Tribune, were Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill and Alfred Cowles, on the part of the Tribune, and John L. Scripps, William Bross and Barton W. Spears on the part of the Press, and the combined firm took the style of the Press and Tribune Company. The Tribune was removed to 45 Clark street, the building occupied by the Press. The reasons, as set forth in the Tribune for the consolidation, were given at some length, from which we cull a few extracts:

"There are too many Republican papers in Chicago. Four large dailies in the English language, and one in the German * * have literally glutted the newspaper market. It is not unjust to our city contemporaries to say that among these, the Tribune and the Press have held no second rank. In point of circulation they are about equal. To a certain extent they have been rivals and though both have liberally sustained their respective proprietors, by three years trial, have become convinced that neither can outdo the other; and that so long as they both live, neither can take that rank in the world of journalism which the importance of our city and the Northwest, and its own merits, will justify the new paper—the Press and Tribune—in assuming. To put an end to the expensive rivalry which has heretofore been kept up; to lay the foundations deep and strong of a public journal, which will become one of the established institutions of Chicago; to enable us to combat more powerfully, and, we trust, more successfully, public abuses; to give us a wider influence in public affairs, in behalf of sound morality and a just Government, we have become parties to the arrangement announced above. We trust our readers will be satisfied with the change."

And in the first consolidated issue, on the day following, the editors say: "It is scarcely necessary to say anything to the former readers of the Press or the Tribune, as to the political course of the consolidated paper. The steady, zealous and consistent support which these journals have given to the great cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, is a sufficient earnest for the future."

The Press and Tribune was enlarged over the size of the previous issues by the addition of one column to each page, and by considerably lengthening the columns. The consolidation embraced the idea of a morning and evening edition, and both were for a time issued, but the impossibility of obtaining telegraphic dispatches for our evening edition, owing to the monopoly which a rival establishment exercised over them, and which it refused to yield, the enterprise was finally relinquished, although it was a very decided success from the start.

AN ASSIGNMENT.

An important era in the history of the Press and Tribune occurred on the 8th day of November, 1858. We need not particularize the causes which led to the event which we are about to refer to briefly. We will only say that they are to be found in the financial and commercial disasters, which, commencing in the autumn of 1857, after the exhaustion of over a year, had experienced scarcely a perceptible abatement. At the date mentioned (November 8, 1858) the proprietors found themselves oppressed by matured pecuniary obligations, which, although at the time the establishment had never been so prosperous before, they found it impossible to meet. They felt that if time was given them every dollar of their obligations would be paid. They therefore called a meeting of their creditors, exposed to them the exact condition of their liabilities and assets, and proposed to them that if an extension of three years was granted, they would pay dollar for dollar, with ten per cent interest. After consultation, this proposition was most generously acceded to by the creditors, although at that time there was an almost unparalleled scarcity of money, influenced by the panic which then overspread the land. Mr. Spears at this time disposed of his interest to the other partners and retired. The amount of indebtedness of the establishment was found to be a little upward of $65,000, while the firm possessed visible assets, in the shape of type, presses, accounts, &c., which would considerably overtop their indebtedness, but which, if disposed at public sale, would at that time have been literally sacrificed. Hon. Van H. Higgins was chosen assignee of the establishment. Just twenty-one months from the date on which the assignment was made, every dollar owed by the Press and Tribune Company, with ten per cent interest, had been paid, and the bill books—receivable and payable—kicked out of the office, never, it is to be hoped, again to have an abiding place in the establishment. Not only this, but during the period named, every article purchased for the use of the establishment, every man's salary, and every other item of running expenses, were promptly paid; and further, during the same period, the office was removed from 45 Clark street to its present location, at an expense of nearly $8,000, and new type for the Press and Tribune, obtained at a still further expense of $3,000. And thus when the Presidential campaign of 1860 had been fairly inaugurated the Tribune Company found themselves freed from every pecuniary obligation, ready to labor in behalf of Honest Abraham Lincoln, for the elevated position which he now holds.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

On the 25th of October, 1860, the Press and Tribune, on the occasion of appearing in a new dress, dropped a portion of its title, and thereafter took the name of Chicago Tribune. This design had been entertained from the consolidation, and the double name was only maintained to this time, in order to get its patrons thoroughly to understand that the two names simply indicated one journal.

In this connection we consider ourselves bound to vindicate the truth of history. The idea is very general—almost universal—that the first Journal ever issued in the United States—or in the Old World either—under the name of Tribune, was our New York namesake—by Horace, Greeley. This is a mistake. The honor of originating that name belongs to Chicago. Hon. E. G. Ryan, now of Milwaukee, established a journal under that name in this city about the year 1840. It was not long-lived; but it was the first newspaper ever known under that title. The *New York Tribune* was not started until April 10, 1841.

INCORPORATED.

During the session of the Legislature, in the winter of 1861, the Tribune Company was incorporated by that body, with a capital of $200,000. The then proprietors—John L. Scripps, Wm. Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill and Alfred Cowles, to which was added William H. Rand, became the stockholders. The company was organized by the election of John L. Scripps as President, and Alfred Cowles as secretary. With the exception of Dr. Ray, all bear the same relation now. Within a short period, several employees of the establishment have become small stockholders in the company, by purchase. The officers of the company for 1864 are: President—John L. Scripps; Vice-President—William Bross; Secretary and Treasurer—Alfred Cowles; Editorial Superintendent—Joseph Medill; Mechanical Superintendent—William H. Rand.

A FOUR CYLINDER PRESS.

During the early days of the year 1861, from the rapidly increasing circulation of the Tribune, which had then reached over 20,000 daily—it became painfully apparent that the capacity of the "double cylinder" press, which we were then using, was entirely inadequate to the task imposed upon it; and consequently an order was given to Hoe & Co. for one of their famous "four cylinder" machines. It was completed and put in operation about the 1st of July, 1861. Although the new press was good for eight thousand an hour, we soon discovered that it was not up to the necessities of our rapidly increasing circulation. But impressed with the conviction that this war would be of short duration, and that its termination would greatly reduce the demand for the Tribune, we continued to impose our four cylinder duties beyond its capacity until May last, when the order was given for the new Eight Cylinder Printing Machine which sends forth this printed sheet this morning. But of it, more hereafter.

DR. RAY RETIRES.

From the inauguration of our four cylinder press until to day, nothing of moment has occurred in the history of the Tribune save the retirement of Dr. Ray, which took place in November last, to the extreme regret of his associates, who not only parted with a noble hearted, generous friend, but an associate whose capacity is not paled by comparison with the ablest of the land.

TO-DAY.

We will now speak of the Tribune of to-day, and will begin with

OUR NEW EIGHT CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE.

It was reserved for Richard M. Hoe, of New York, an American mechanic, to make the first successful type revolving press, after many costly and unsuccessful experiments, in 1847. Our new press proper is four feet five inches wide, twenty feet high, and the machine itself, independent of "flies," is thirty-one feet six inches in length. The large central type cylinder on which the forms are placed is sixteen feet six inches in circumference. The eight cylinders, or drums, on which the paper revolves to receive the "impression" from the types, are each one-third that size, these smaller cylinders each making three revolutions to one of the central cylinder. The forms or pages constitute segments of the central circle, and occupy about one-fourth of the circumference, the remaining three-fourths being used as an ink-distributing surface. The estimated weight of the press proper is at least twenty-three tons. There are in it over ten thousand regular pieces. Twenty composition rollers, for the distribution of ink, are used upon it. There are one thousand yards of web tape to pass the sheets in to and away from the cylinders. Five hundred and forty two tape pullies, one hundred and eight gear wheels, one hundred and twenty-two steel springs, together with bolts, screws, nuts, rivets, pins and keys, are parts of this mammoth concern. There are two hundred and fifty "oil holes" in it. The machine and its balconies occupy a space forty feet in length and twenty feet in width, taking up in height two stories of a building in the rear. The floors about the press are laid on a frame work of iron, of which material, also, the stair-cases leading to the different parts of the machine are constructed. One may ascend and descend fifty-seven regular steps in examining the press, without touching the same one twice or coming in contact with the machinery. Eight "feeders" are required, and twelve persons in all form a full complement for running the monster. The machine prints 16,800 sheets per hour, which capacity could be increased to twenty thousand. It runs with an astonishingly small amount of noise, and the motion is a miracle of beautiful mechanism. It is located in the nicest and most convenient press room in the United States.

THE PROCESS OF PRINTING.

After the type is set up in the composing room, it is made up into forms (or pages) upon a convex surface, constructed of steel and brass, and called a "turtle." The type being divided into columns by rules running lengthwise, is held in place by being "locked up" with screws acting upon the "side stick" and "foot-stick." The "turtle" is then lowered to the press-room and secured upon the central cylinder. The large cylinder being set in revolution, the form of types is carried successively to all the smaller or impression cylinders; on each of which a sheet of paper is introduced and receives the impression of the types as the form passes. To each impression-cylinder there is a board on which the sheets are laid and from which they are "fed" to the machine, and also tapes to carry away the printed sheet and deposit it on the delivery board at the end of the press. This last process is entirely performed by the machine itself, without the aid of any attendant. One person is required at each impression-cylinder to supply or "feed" the sheets, which are taken at the proper moment by fingers or grippers, and, after being printed, are conveyed out. The ink is contained in a fountain beneath the main cylinder, and conveyed by means of distributing rollers to that part of the surface of the main cylinder not occupied by the forms. This surface being lower than the types, passes by the impression-cylinders without touching them.

HOW OUR PRESS GOT HERE.

When Col. Hoe announced that our press was finished and ready for shipment, we knew just the man with whom we could entrust the responsible duties of bringing it to us—it was, no other than J. W. Smith, agent of the Merchants' Dispatch fast freight line. How well he did his work, may be readily inferred from the fact that, notwithstanding the press weighs about 65,[illegible] pounds, and occupied five large freight cars, it was delivered at our door in the incredibly short space of five days from New York, probably the best time ever made with the same class of freight. The route was the Hudson River, New York Central, Great Western, and Michigan Central Railways. Of course, Smith, and every one of the men, had some ambition and pride in the matter, and did their very best. On thorough examination, after its arrival, it was ascertained that not a single box, bar or bolt was missing. The cost of the press, including transportation, putting up, &c., is very nearly $32,000. The new machine is placed in a building 20 by [illegible] feet, two stories, in the rear of our present press room, and is open to the inspection of all who may desire to view the monster, which is very faithfully reproduced on paper in the cut which adorns the head of this article.

FOLDING MACHINES.

We have in the press room three of B. Bulkley's Folding Machines, manufactured at Manchester, N. H. The combined capacity of the three folders is about 8,000 sheets per hour. It is a superior machine—the best we think, ever invented. It does its work with a speed, accuracy and neatness unapproached by any other machine.

OUR OFFICE.

We annex a few details, in order to give the outside world an interior view of the Tribune establishment.

AT THE LABORING OAR.

The entire force required to produce the Tribune daily, is enumerated in the table below. Their name is Legion:

Editors and Reporters, (office) [illegible]
Correspondents [illegible]

Viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army Potomac | 1 | Vicksburg | [illegible] |
| Washington | 4 | Little Rock | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia | 1 | Cairo | [illegible] |
| New York | 2 | St. Louis | [illegible] |
| Albany | 1 | Springfield | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati | 1 | Des Moines | [illegible] |
| Detroit | 1 | St. Paul | [illegible] |
| Indianapolis | 1 | Madison | [illegible] |
| Nashville | 1 | Milwaukee | [illegible] |
| Sherman's Army | 4 | Paris | [illegible] |
| Memphis | 2 | Total | [illegible] |

| | |
|---|---|
| Proof Readers | [illegible] |
| Foreman, News Department | [illegible] |
| Assistant Foreman, News Department | [illegible] |
| "Devils," News Department | [illegible] |
| Compositors, News Department | [illegible] |
| Pressmen, News Department | [illegible] |
| Foreman, Job Room | [illegible] |
| Assistant Foreman, Job Room | [illegible] |
| Compositors and Pressmen, Job Room | [illegible] |
| Boys, Job Room | [illegible] |
| Counting Room | [illegible] |
| Mailing Department | [illegible] |
| Circulators | [illegible] |
| Carriers | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

WHITE PAPER.

The amount of news paper used during the year, from July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864, was a little over 22,000 reams, or say 10,0[illegible] sheets. These sheets if spread out lengthwise, would reach 440,000,000 inches, or 37,000,000 feet, or over 7,000 miles—about one-third the circumference of the earth. This amount is simply for the three editions of the Tribune, and includes no paper used in the job room. It has been chiefly supplied to us by J. W. Butler & Co., of this city, but at times we have been obliged to resort to other manufacturers, the capacity of Messrs. Butler & Co.'s mill being unequal to our necessities. In round figures the amount of paper named has cost $160,000 for the year. In 1860, the average price of news white paper was 9¼ cents per lb. To-day it is 22 to 25.

INK.

During the period named in the previous paragraph, we have consumed 22,878 lbs. of ink. This ink has been supplied us by C. Scriven, the popular advertising agent, who is by far the largest printers' ink dealer in the Northwest. Three years ago we paid [illegible] cents a pound for news ink. To-day we are paying 22 cents.

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT.

We need hardly enumerate the facilities which our Job Department offers to the public. They are familiar to the public, [illegible] quently place them under contribution [illegible] may say they embrace 13 first-class [illegible] over 400 different fonts of type and [illegible] workmen.

TELEGRAPHING.

In 1860, our ordinary expenses for telegraphic dispatches were $25 per week, or $1,200 per year. To-day they [illegible] $600 to $650 per week, or about [illegible] year. This is not all. The [illegible] the telegraph is now employed [illegible] special dispatches, necessitating [illegible] ment of numerous telegraphic [illegible] dents, numbering with us usually [illegible] teen, at an expense of $[illegible] additional.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

## THE THING WANTED.

The thing wanted now is *Pluck*. We want it first, last and all the time. We have been talking, writing and making speeches about it for four years. We have had very accurate perceptions of its qualities, uses, and the superiority it confers upon its possessors. We have written and spoken well in setting forth its virtues. Our assumption has been that we were its possessors; and that in this matter we were the superiors of the Southern rebels. The case has now come to trial. This is the exact time when Pluck is to be used. We didn't need it so much in the beginning, for enthusiasm supplied its place. That first rush of volunteers! Who has forgotten it? Men paid for places in the ranks of the army. It was the question, not who could be excused, but who could get in. More men were offered than the Government wanted, and regiments were rejected and sent home. The case is different now. The war has lasted longer than most men thought it would; and it may last longer yet than we think, unless we are prepared to give it up, and let the rebels have their way. It has come to a point where it is *felt*. More men are called for; more money is wanted; taxes are now to be paid; and prices are high to buyers; and all men buy, whatever else they do or fail to do. Now there is the pinch. But what is the prospect? Looking at the military situation, our position is better than since the war begun. We are certainly rubbing down—pulverizing, the rebel armies. In Georgia the rebellion is on its last legs. Their available forces are all in the field, and must wear down with the progress of the campaign. In Virginia they are in better force; but Grant retains the ascendancy of numbers with which he commenced the campaign. True, the rebellion talks loud and is confident, as it always has been, and as it always will be as long as it lasts. The rebellion will die *game*. The men who have begun and carried it on have nothing to hope for at any rate. If conquered, they perish or are banished. Should we settle the matter by compromise, as the peace sneaks demand, those men would be forever ostracised as the authors of untold sufferings to their section. And they can but perish. The boat in which they are embarked can only go down, and will be more likely to survive by hard rowing than by giving over all effort; and so they row on. Like some newspapers, which flourish prodigiously to the last, but which fail to come out some fine morning, the rebellion will be in a hopeful way till it kicks the bucket, and stops! Our duty then is plain. The army wants men. Not that all are dead or dying who have gone to the war already—though a portion of them perish of course—but they are wounded and fall sick, and are put for the time out of the contest, and now is the time when they are wanted. To get men—to carry on the war to the end faith is needed in our cause; faith in the government; faith in the administration, and faith generally. It is no time now to lose heart and fall to complaining, or accusing, or distrusting. Faith—pluck—will lead us to meet the rebellion where it meets us. Its hopes are now chiefly in political field. They expect to succeed by electing a Copperhead President of the United States. They are to be met where they attack. It is for loyal men to determine that they shall not succeed in that endeavor. The best time to fight rebels is *when* they fight. The best place is *where* they fight.

## THE QUOTA OF ILLINOIS.

In an article in yesterday's TRIBUNE was the following:

Provost Marshal General Fry replies, showing that in all the Western States the proportion is still larger than in New York, thus:

The average quotas in the Congressional Districts are,

| | |
|---|---|
| In Ohio | |
| In Indiana | 3,178 |
| In Illinois | 3,218 |
| In Michigan | 4,004 |
| In Wisconsin | 3,047 |
| In Missouri | 3,172 |
| In New York | 2,964 |
| In Pennsylvania | 2,881 |
| | 2,571 |

The quotas for each Congressional District of Illinois look excessively large, and are large; but it should be kept in mind that the calculation was made on the basis of *thirteen* Congressional districts, while Illinois has actually fourteen Congressmen. The apportionment was made by the Legislature when it was thought that the State would be entitled to but thirteen members. Divide the whole call on Illinois of 52,000 by fourteen and it gives 3,571 men per representative in Congress for each district. And this number is considerably larger than any of the districts are assessed except Cook, whose quota is over 6,000 in consequence of the larger population it contains and the vast number of aliens enrolled not liable to the draft whose names are found on the conscription rolls. It the list was correctly purged of the aliens, and others improperly on it, the quota of Cook County would be reduced perhaps a full thousand men.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT.

We hope every reader of the TRIBUNE will read himself, and see that every one of his neighbors reads, the full account herewith published of the interview between Jaques and Gilmore on behalf of the Northern people, and Davis and Benjamin speaking on behalf of the rebellious portion of the Southern people. Compare especially two features in Davis' remarks and you have the key to the whole rebellion.

1. "We will govern ourselves." How vastly democratic this sounds. How it will tickle the ear of the Northern copperhead—Davis' advocacy of the right of self-government.

2. But even among "ourselves" it is not the majority but the minority—the aristocratic, lordly, wealthy *slaveholding* few that are to govern.

Davis would not consent to leave the naked question of Peace and Disunion (Southern Independence) or Peace and Reunion, to a ballot of the whole people of the United States, because that would be to return under the control of a majority of the people, the very "grievance" he had sought to escape from.

Davis would not trust even the Southern people to vote on the question of Peace with Union *and emancipation*, or War, because of this same fear of being overridden by a majority—lest Virginia might infringe on the sovereignty of South Carolina.

What Davis calls the right of self-government is therefore the right of a minority to controll the majority. What say the Northern "Democracy" to such a right of self-government?

## JEFF. DAVIS' TERMS OF PEACE.

Jeff. Davis tells the northern people, through Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques "I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for Peace *on the basis of our Independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other.*" We suppose the copperhead and northern rebel papers who are anxious to have the people believe that the Emancipation Proclamation of '63 occasioned the rebellion in 1860, and that Jeff Davis only awaits the election of McClellan, the dismissal of Ben. Butler and the negro troops, and the repeal of the Emancipation acts and Proclamations to come quietly into the Union of his own accord, will answer all this by the very convenient statement that Gilmore and Jaques lie,—that Jeff Davis has entirely too much regard for the unity and success of the Democratic party to say anything which would explode their small torpedoes in their own Democratic faces, and put an untimely quietus on their "Democratic" falsehoods, essential to a successful Democratic campaign. We admit, we regard it as bad judgment in Jeff.—not to say bad Democracy—when his Northern friends have him so pleasantly painted as knocking at the closed door of the Federal Union, of which Mr. Lincoln maliciously holds the key; but went let him in—for him to thus rudely upset canvass, paints, brushes, and artists, and daub across their beautiful picture his "won't come in till I'm brought in." But there it is. Now the Democracy say they will have peace on Jeff's own terms. Jeff. says it will be useless to approach him with any other than Independence. Will the Democracy approach the rebels with Independence? Heretofore they have only approached him with servility.

☞ The true Copperhead principle has never been more lucidly stated that it was by Mr. Silas S. Drew of Bangor, in the late Maine Peace Convention, who said "he believed Gen. Lee to be the real advocate of true self-government, and Abraham Lincoln a hellish tyrant." This sentiment was loudly cheered, and one enthusiastic delegate shouted, "That's it; we are all rebels against Lincoln." Vigil D. Parris, Buchanan's agent at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the infamous slanderer of his old friend, Vice President Hamlin, who escaped from the just indignation of loyal men in that vicinity in 1861, was an active member of the Convention.

☞ On Friday last Mr. John Mullaly, editor and proprietor of the *Metropolitan Record*, New York, was arrested and brought before U. S. Commissioner Osbon, on a charge of [illegible] and counselling resistance to the [illegible]. The charge was made by U. S. District Attorney E. Delafield Smith, [illegible] some of the papers published by [illegible] to the Commissioner, and [illegible] of arrest. Upon this affidavit [illegible] Osbon issued a warrant [illegible] Mr. Mullaly was therefore [illegible] the Commissioner, and Mr. [illegible] became his surety in the [illegible]

# PEACE PROSPECTS—SOUTH.

## Interesting Narrative of the Mission of Messrs. Jaques and Gilmore to Richmond.

## Interview and Conversation with Jefferson Davis.

The following narrative is from an article in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Our Visit to Richmond," by J. R. Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore accompanied Col. Jaquess, and gives a detailed account of their journey, treatment, and what they saw and heard:

### HOW WE WENT TO RICHMOND.

We went there in an ambulance, and we went together—the Colonel and I. That we got in was owing, perhaps, to me; that we got out was due altogether to him; and a man more cool, more brave, more self-reliant and more self-devoted than that quiet "western parson" it was never my fortune to encounter.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 16, mounted on two raw-boned relics of Sheridan's great raid, and armed with a letter to Jeff. Davis, a white cambric handkerchief tied to a short stick, and an honest face—this last was the Colonel's—we rode up to the rebel lines. A ragged, yellow-faced boy, with a carbine in one hand, and another white handkerchief tied to another short stick in the other, came out to meet us.

"Can you tell us, my man, where to find Judge Ould, the Exchange Commissioner?"

"Yas. Him and t'other 'Change officers is over ter the plantation beyont, Miss Grover's. Ye'll know it by its hevin' nary door nur winder. [the mansion he meant.] They's all busted in. Foller the bridle path through the timber, and keep your rag a flyin', fur our boys are thicker 'n huckelberries in them woods, and they mought pop ye if they didn't seed it."

Thanking him, we turned our horses into the "timber," and, galloping rapidly on, soon came in sight of the deserted plantation. Lolling on the grass, in the shade of the windowless mansion, we found the Confederate officials. They rose as we approached, and one of us said to the Judge—a courteous, middle-aged gentleman, in a Panama hat and a suit of spotless white drillings—

"We are late, but it's your fault. Your people fired at us down the river, and we had to turn back and come overland."

"You don't suppose they saw your flag?"

"No. It was hidden by the trees; but a shot came uncomfortably near us. It struck the water, and ricochetted not three yards off. A little nearer, and it would have shortened me by a head, and the colonel by two feet."

"That would have been a sad thing for you; but a miss you know, is as good as a mile," said the Judge, evidently enjoying the "joke."

"We hear Grant was in the boat that followed yours, and was struck while at dinner," remarked Capt. Hatch, the Judge's Adjutant—a gentleman, and about the best looking man in the Confederacy.

"Indeed! Do you believe it?"

"I don't know, of course;" and his looks asked for an answer. We gave none, for all such information is contraband. We might have told him that Grant, Butler and Foster examined their position from Mrs. Grover's house—about four hundred yards distant—two hours after the rebel cannon-ball danced a breakdown on the Lieutenant General's dinner-table.

### THE REBEL OFFICERS

We were then introduced to the other officials—Major Henniken of the War Department, a young man formerly of New York, but now scorning the imputation of being a Yankee, and Mr. Charles Javins, of the provost-guard of Richmond. This latter individual was our shadow in Dixie. He was of medium height, stoutly built, with a short, thick neck, and arms and shoulders denoting great strength. He looked a natural-born jailor, and much such a character as a timid man would not care to encounter, except at long range of a rifle warranted to fire twenty shots a minute, and hit every time.

To give us a moonlight view of the Richmond fortifications, the Judge proposed to start after sundown; and as it wanted some hours of that time we seated ourselves on the ground, and entered into conversation. The treatment of our prisoners, *status* of black troops and non-combatants, and all the questions which have led to the suspension of exchanges, had been good-naturedly discussed, when the Captain, looking up from one of the Northern papers we had brought him, said:

"Do you know, it mortifies me that you don't hate us as we hate you? You kill us as Agassiz kills a fly—because you love us."

"Of course we do. The North is being crucified for love of the South."

"If you love us so, why don't you let us go?" asked the Judge, rather curtly.

"For that very reason—because we love you. If we let you go, with slavery and your notions of empire, you'd run straight to barbarism and the devil."

"We'd take the risk of that. But let me tell you, if you are going to Mr. Davis with any such ideas, you might as well turn back at once. He can make peace on no other basis than independence. Recognition must be the beginning, middle and ending of all negotiations. Our people will accept peace on no other terms."

"I think you are wrong there," said the Colonel. "When I was here a year ago, I met many of your leading men, and they all assured me they wanted peace and reunion, even at the sacrifice of Slavery. Within a week, a man you venerate and love has met me at Baltimore, and besought me to come here and offer Mr. Davis peace on such conditions."

"That may be. Some of our old men, who are weak in the knees, may want peace on any terms; but the Southern people will not have it without independence. Mr. Davis knows them, and you will find he will insist upon that. Concede that, and we'll not quarrel about minor matters."

"We'll not quarrel at all. But it's sundown, and time we were 'on to Richmond.'"

"That's the *Tribune* cry," said the Captain, rising; "and I hurrah for the *Tribune*, for it's honest, and—I want my supper."

We all laughed, and the Judge ordered the horses. As we were about to start, I said to him:

"You've forgotten our parole."

"Oh, never mind that. We'll attend to that at Richmond."

Stepping into his carriage, and unfurling the flag of truce, he then led the way by a "short cut" across the corn field which divided the mansion from the high road. We followed in an ambulance drawn by a pair of mules, our shadow—Mr. Javins—sitting between us and the twilight, and Jack, a "likely darky," almost the sole survivor of his master's twelve hundred slaves ("Dey ress all stole, Massa—stole by you Yankees,") occupying the front seat, and with a stout whip, "working our passage to Richmond."

### IN RICHMOND.

* * * At ten o'clock that night we planted our flag (against a lamp post) in the very heart of the hostile city. As we alighted at the doorway of the Spotswood Hotel, the judge said to the colonel:

"Button your outside coat up closely. Your uniform must not be seen here."

The colonel did as he was bidden; and without stopping to register our names at the office, we followed the judge and the captain up to No. 60. It was a large square room in the fourth story, with an unswept, ragged carpet, and bare white walls, smeared with soot and tobacco juice. Several chairs, a marble-top table, and a pine washstand and clothespress straggled about the floor, and in the corners were three beds, garnished with tattered pillow-cases, and covered with white counterpanes, grown gray with longing for soapsuds and a washtub. The plainer and humbler of these beds was designed for the burly Mr. Javins; the others had been made ready for the extraordinary envoys (not envoys extraordinary) who, in defiance of all precedent and the "law of nations," had just then "taken Richmond."

A single gas-jet was burning over the mantelpiece, and above it I saw a "writing on the wall," which implied that Jane Jackson had run up a washing score of fifty dollars!

I was congratulating myself on not having to pay that woman's laundry bills, when the judge said:

"You want supper. What shall we order?"

"A slice of hot corn bread would make me the happiest man in Richmond."

The captain thereupon left the room, and shortly returning, remarked:

"The landlord swears you're from Georgia. He says none but a Georgian would call for corn bread at this time of night."

On that hint we acted, and when our sooty attendant came in with the supper-things we discussed Georgia mines, Georgia banks, and Georgia musquitoes, in a way that showed we had been bitten by all of them. In half an hour it was noised all about the hotel that the two gentlemen the Confederacy was taking such excellent care of were from Georgia.

The meal ended, and a quiet smoke over, our entertainers rose to go. As the judge bade us good night, he said to us:

"In the morning you had better address a note to Mr. Benjamin, asking the interview with the President. I will call at 10 o'clock, and take it to him."

"Very well. But will Mr. Davis see us on Sunday?"

"Oh, that will make no difference."

### THE NEXT DAY.

The next morning after breakfast, which we took in our room with Mr. Javins, we indited a note, of which the following is a copy, to the Confederate Secretary of State:

SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA., July 17, 1864.

Hon. J. Benjamin, Secretary of State, etc.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis.

They visit Richmond only as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government, and with the sentiments of the Northern people relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and the South, and earnestly hope that a free exchange of views between President Davis and themselves may open the way to such official negotiations as will result in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are

Truly and respectfully yours.

This was signed by both of us; and when the judge called, as he had appointed, we sent it—together with a commendatory letter I had received, on setting out, from a near relative of Mr. Davis—to the rebel secretary. In half an hour Judge Ould returned, saying, "Mr. Benjamin sends you his compliments, and will be happy to see you at the state department.

### SECRETARY BENJAMIN.

We found the secretary—a short, plump, oily little man in black, with a keen black eye, a Jew face, a yellow skin, curly black hair, closely trimmed black whiskers, and a ponderous gold watch chain—in the northwest room of the "United States" custom-house. Over the door of this room were the words "State Department," and around its walls were hung a few maps and battle plans. In one corner was a tier of shelves filled with books, among which I noticed Headley's "History," Lossing's "Pictorial History," Parton's "Butler," Greeley's "American Conflict," a complete set of the *Rebellion Record*, and a dozen numbers and several bound volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and in the center of the apartment was a black walnut table, covered with green cloth, and filled with a multitude of "state papers." At this table sat the secretary. He rose as we entered, and, as Judge Ould introduced us, took our hands and said—

"I am glad, very glad to meet you, gentlemen. I have read your note, and"—bowing to me—"and the open letter you bring from ——. Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated."

As we took the proffered seats, the Colonel, drawing off his "duster," and displaying his uniform, said:

"We thank you for this cordial reception, Mr. Benjamin. We trust you will be as glad to hear us as you are to see us."

"No doubt I shall be, for you come to talk of peace. Peace is what we all want."

"It is indeed; and for that reason we are here to see Mr. Davis. Can we see him, sir?"

"Do you bring any overtures to him from your Government?"

"No, sir. We bring no overtures and have no authority from our Government. We state that in our note. We would be glad, however, to know what terms will be acceptable to Mr. Davis. If they at all harmonize with Mr. Lincoln's views, we will report them to him, and so open the door for official negotiations."

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Lincoln's views?"

"One of us is, fully."

"Did Mr. Lincoln, *in any way*, authorize you to come here?"

"No, sir. We came with his pass, but not by his request. We say, distinctly, we have no official, or unofficial, authority. We come as men and Christians, not as diplomatists, hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. Davis, to discover some way by which this war may be stopped."

"Well, gentlemen, I will repeat what you say to the President, and if he follows my advice—and I think he will—he will meet you. He will be at church this afternoon; so, suppose you call here at nine this evening. If anything should occur in the meantime to prevent his seeing you, I will let you know through Judge Ould."

* * * * * *

After a day spent in our room, conversing with the judge, or watching the passers-by in the street—I should like to tell who they were and how they looked, but such information is just now contraband—we called again at 9 o'clock at the State Department.

### JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Benjamin occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin-featured man, with iron gray hair and beard, and a clear gray eye full of life and vigor. He had a broad massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish-brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His manners were simple, easy, and quite fascinating; and he threw an indescribable charm into his voice, as he extended his hand, and said to us:

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States under Franklin Pierce, and who is now the heart, soul, and brains of the Southern Confederacy!

His manner put me entirely at my ease—the Colonel would be at his, if he stood before Cæsar—and I replied:

"We thank you, Mr. Davis. It is not often you meet men of our clothes, and our principles, in Richmond."

"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. Benjamin tells me you have asked to see me, to"—

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

"Yes, sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace, your people do, and your Congress has recently said that *you* do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, sir," I remarked; "we would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and Mr. Davis, *could* two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly—with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but we cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of sir," said the colonel, "does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored, a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many southern men; I have had it from many of them—your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. Davis. "They do not understand southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case to strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop the frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis. Can you, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on my hands; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self government We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

"And there are at least four and a half millions of us left; so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. Benjamin, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said—that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war, and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your Government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money, and at the end of your resources. Grant has shut you up in Richmond. Sherman is before Atlanta. Had you not then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige, and save the pride of the Southern people?"

### MR. DAVIS ON THE CONFEDERATE PROSPECTS.

Mr. Davis smiled.

"I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth, it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago Grant crossed the Rapidan to whip Lee and take Richmond. Lee drove him in the first battle, and then Grant executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank movement,' and fought Lee again. Lee drove him a second time, and then Grant made another 'flank movement;' and so they kept on—Lee whipping and Grant flanking—until Grant got where he is now. And what is the net result? Grant has lost 75,000 or 80,000 men—more than Lee had at the outset—and is no nearer taking Richmond than at first; and Lee, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland, and threaten Washington! Sherman, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know, that the further he goes from his base of supplies, the weaker he grows, and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat *may* come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours

"As to money, we are richer than you are. You smile; but admit that our paper is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium; and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources, we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So you see we are not in extremities. But if we were—if we were without money, without food, without weapons—if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded—could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live, and be subject to a foreign power?"

"From your stand-point, there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. Davis. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, women, and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved, that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Colonel Jaquess, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war—and it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged, and prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. Davis smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do—to crush your government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends—secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr Davis still looked incredulous. I remarked—

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred such associations all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor. The radical Republicans, who go for slave suffrage and thorough confiscation are those who will defeat him if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people the House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. Ashley's reconstruction bill—and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do, you will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of ——. Pardon my terms. I mean no offense."

"You give no offense," he replied, smiling very pleasantly, I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say, that let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence."

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest?"

"No, it is not; it never was an *essential* element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences."

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benjamin enjoyed it.

"Well sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or disunion."

"Yes; or to put it in other words: Independence or subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably a part. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

### MR. DAVIS REFUSES AN ARMISTICE.

"Well, suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions; say peace, with disunion and southern independence, as your proposition—and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority votes union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheath the sword; and, if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-quarters of the States can amend the Constitution—let it be done in that way—in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir you let the majority rule in a single state; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the states are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of states; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United State,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us."

"No, sir; Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you will take care of them you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be *free*! We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do; I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I say that," said the colonel.

### CLOSE OF THE INTERVIEW.

A half hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so, the rebel President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly good-by, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him—

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well; I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the good of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably.

As we were leaving the room he added:

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out Mr. Benjamin called Judge Ould, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the judge, he said to me:

"Well, what is the result?"

"Nothing but war—war to the knife."

"Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," added the colonel, solemnly.

## THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

### The Movement on the Weldon Road—Sharp Fighting on Sunday—We Take 600 Prisoners—The Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, are to the effect that a considerable battle occurred on Sunday morning. It was occasioned by the rebels making a desperate effort to drive our forces from their position on the Weldon railroad. The enemy was completely repulsed, and lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The 16th Mississippi regiment was captured entire, with colonel and colors. Our loss was slight, being only about 150.

The rebels failed altogether in their attempts to dislodge our force from their position on the railroad.

Prisoners captured in the fight say Lee said he was determined to drive our men from the railroad if it should cost him his entire army. Whether this is true or not, it is evident the rebels consider it important to regain their use of the Weldon Railroad, and will not spare any efforts to accomplish their purpose.

Our forces on the railroad are strongly entrenched, and there is no prospect of the rebels being able to dislodge them.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, August 23.—Intelligence from the Upper Potomac speaks of nothing more important than slight skirmishing along the line. Our forces occupy a strong position. The enemy occupy the country in the direction of Martinsburg, but have not crossed the Potomac.

The design of the enemy, whether to invade Pennsylvania or make a demonstration towards Washington, has not yet been developed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 23.—A dispatch from Hagerstown says all is quiet to-day along the line.

There has been no fighting in the valley as far as known.

Yesterday our forces destroyed a long rebel supply train on the Winchester and Martinsburg turnpike.

☞ A strange story comes to us from Abyssinia. The Emperor of that so-called Christian country, it is said, has offered his hand to the British Queen, and because an answer did not come so soon as he expected he put Mr. Cameron, the British Consul, in chains.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1864.

The demand for money continues very active—fully equal to the supply, and bankers are making greater discriminations than for some time past. Produce paper is being freely taken at 10 ₩ cent ₩ annum, but outside brokers are doing a lively business at 3@ ₩ cent ₩ month.

Eastern Exchange is still plenty and rates are a shade lower—buying at ¼ discount, and generally selling at ¼ discount. Small sums, however, are still sold at par.

Gold in New York opened at 257¼, and closed at 257. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold broker: [illegible]

Here the market for Gold opened at [illegible], and closed at that quotation. Silver is very dull at [illegible]. Canada currency, [illegible]: Five twenties, 111 buying and 112 selling. Seven-thirties, 109 buying and 110 selling.

### COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The produce markets during the week have ruled active and buoyant. Flour has advanced 25c per brl; Winter Wheat, 12@15c per bushel; Spring Wheat, 20@25c per bushel; Corn, 10@12c per bushel; Oats, 2@5c per bushel; Highwines 2c per gallon, and Timothy Seed 25c per bushel. Rye has declined 1@5c per bushel during the week and Barley 15@20c per bushel.

The general produce markets to-day were less active, and prices were irregular, some articles having declined and some advanced.

The offerings of flour were very light, and the market was firm at the full prices of yesterday, with sales of 2,400 brls at $11.75@12.50 for white winter extras, [illegible] for red winter extras, and $10.40@10.[illegible] for spring extras.

Wheat was less active and not so buoyant as yesterday, spring grades showing a decreciation of 2c per bu on the prices paid yesterday afternoon, but an advance on the prices paid on 'Change yesterday of 1@2c per bu. Winter wheat was steady. About 40,000 bu winter and 140,000 bu spring grades was sold at $2.10@2.12½ for No 2 Red Winter, [illegible] for Rejected Red Winter, [illegible] for No 1 Spring, [illegible] for No 2 Spring, and $1.96 for Rejected Spring—the market closing weak at [illegible] for No 2 Spring in store. The demand was almost wholly confined to the requirements of speculators—the recent advance in prices having driven shippers out of the market.

Corn was in active demand, chiefly speculative, and prices have advanced 3c per bushel since yesterday—with sales of 140,000 bu at [illegible] for No 2 Corn, and [illegible] for Rejected—the market closing weak at [illegible] for No 2. There being little or no demand by shippers River Corn ruled dull, and four boat-loads No 2 changed hands at [illegible] afloat.

Oats suffered a decline in prices of 1c per bushel, with sales of 122,000 bushels, at 63½@66c for No. 1 Oats, [illegible] for No 2 Oats, and [illegible] for Rejected Oats—the market closing quiet at [illegible] for No 1.

Rye was active and 1c per bushel higher—with sales of [illegible] bushels, at [illegible] for No 1 and [illegible] for No 2—the market closing steady at [illegible]

The Barley market was very much unsettled and prices fell 2@3c per bushel, with sales of about 9,000 bushels, at a range of $1.75@1.86 for No 2 in store, and [illegible] by sample—closing with buyers of No 2 in store at [illegible].

Highwines were dull and heavy, with sales of [illegible] brls in lots at [illegible]—the inside price for inferior packages.

Timothy Seed was active at $5.00@5.25. Flax Seed was firm at [illegible].

Mess Pork is held at [illegible]—with buyers at [illegible]. A lot of 100 brls country Mess Pork was sold at [illegible]. Lard was held at [illegible], with buyers at [illegible].

Grain Freights were steady at 6@6½c for oats and [illegible] for corn to Buffalo, and 11c for wheat to Oswego. Freights, however, were not very plenty.

The Beef Cattle market has been very quiet, with a most nominal supply. Quotations remain unchanged. Entered sales, 223 head at [illegible]; chiefly at [illegible] per 100 lbs.

In Hogs the market has been moderately active but without any change on previous sales. Entered sales, 194 head at [illegible]—chiefly at [illegible] per 100 lbs.

### LATER.

In the afternoon wheat was very quiet, and light sales were made at [illegible]. Corn, however, was firm and in good demand at [illegible] for No. 1. Oats, Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines were dull.

### CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 23, 1864.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending August 23d and comparatively for three years.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEKS ENDING AUG. 23TH, FOR THREE YEARS.

| | 1864. | 1863. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber, feet | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shingles, No. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lath, pcs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pickets, No. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Staves, No. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Timber, feet | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

LUMBER.—The receipts during the past week have been more liberal; but have been mostly delivered on contract. The cargoes offered for sale have been limited and below the demand, especially for our country trade, for which the purchases have been mostly appropriated. Prices continue very firm with and upward tendency, but we note no quotable change in the prices of lumber during the week. There has been a slight improvement in the facilities for railway trans-shipments, but greater are still needed, and must be furnished, or the lumber trade of the city will continue to be crippled. Prime to extra cargoes are mostly needed, and meet with ready sale.

SHINGLES—Have been in small and almost nominal supply, amounting to only two-thirds of the receipts of the corresponding week of last year, and but little more than the receipts of 1862, whilst the demand has trebled. The market is active and very firm.

LATH—Are in moderate supply, with an adequate demand. The market is firm and unchanged.

CARGO PRICES OF LUMBER.

[illegible]

### CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 20, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 20, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since July 2, 1864:

[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to [illegible] head. This is 4,361 head more than were received last week, and [illegible] head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

[illegible]

Cattle, during the past week have been unusually large, and plainly evince the increasing resources of the country, [illegible] of the stock available for the current wants of the market. We have, however, had few of the old-fashioned prime grades of stock. The supply has been almost exclusively confined to medium grades, the demand for which, on army account, has been very active. Our principal operators, Webb & Kelly, have bought for the Potomac and Cumberland armies, chiefly for the latter, over 4,100 head at prices ranging from [illegible] per 100 lbs. Eastern shippers have been very quiet, owing to a restricted supply and the quietness which has been prevalent in that direction for the last fortnight. The following are the principal sales during the week: [illegible]

There were in the yards this morning about 4,000 head of stock. The day has been marked with a fair degree of activity. [illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to [illegible] head. [illegible]

[illegible]

SHEEP—The market during the week has been very quiet. Receipts small and prices tolerably firm and unchanged.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.—Receipts to-day have been almost nominal, amounting to about [illegible] head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales, 223 head, at [illegible]. There is apparently more activity in the market, and prices appear from the sales which have been made, to be firm at previous quotations. But with so limited a supply no correct estimate can be given. We continue to quote preceding rates.

[illegible]

HOGS—Receives to-day about [illegible] hogs. [illegible]

[illegible]

### NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[CLOSING DAY.]

[Telegraphed Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 23, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—The Beef Cattle market for the week ending to-day, shows a receipt for the week, at all the market places of the city of [illegible] head. The state of trade at the close is unusually favorable to the drovers, as all the stock remaining from yesterday, with the receipts to-day, can be sold without decline of rates current yesterday; which were excluding fancy cattle, or extra holiday beef [illegible]. The lowest rates being [illegible], including thin steers, coarse oxen, etc.

SHEEP—Of sheep we have 1,503 head reported for the week, and, according to the reported sales of sheep brokers, the general average price per head has been [illegible].

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs for the week number [illegible] head. [illegible] At close the market is reported as not very firm.

SOLON ROBINSON.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The current prices for the week are—[illegible]

### WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

*All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of [illegible] storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.*

FREIGHTS.—TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1864. [illegible]

[illegible]

### DIED.

At Canandaigua, N. Y., on Thursday, 11th [illegible], MARY FRANCIS, wife of Daniel S. [illegible], aged 25 years.

New Advertisements.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT [illegible]

THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

The One Price System Adopted.

CLUB TERMS TO ALL.

The PRAIRIE FARMER will be furnished until further notice to all subscribers, singly or in clubs, at the annual subscription of TWO DOLLARS, which is the lowest rates that any paper of its class is furnished for in clubs.

The paper Western Farmers need is the PRAIRIE FARMER. Its markets are reliable—its Articles practical. Its record of events valuable—its Miscellany interesting. Send for sample to

EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.,

Or what is better, send them Two Dollars and [illegible] it for one year.

FOR SALE.—Illinois and Iowa [illegible]

"THE WEST INDIAN HAIR CURLER." [illegible]

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE. [illegible]

HAY PRESS FOR SALE. [illegible]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. [illegible]

# Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

## OUR PARIS LETTERS.

### The Fate of Denmark Decided—The Cession of the Duchies—A Newspaper Suspended—Liberal Deputies in Trouble—Personal Gossip.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

The telegraph from Vienna brings us this morning the only item of political news which the general stagnation and inactivity of the season affords us. As might have been expected, the fate of unhappy Denmark has been quickly decided. Indeed, when she once dismissed her war ministry and consented to meet her conquerors, or rather despoilers, face to face, no longer in single combat but in single conference, there could be no doubt as to what was about to take place. The principle of *vae victis*, or as M. de Bismark has modernized the axiom: *la force prime le droit*—was about to be carried out to its extreme consequences. And such has proved to be the case. Poor little Denmark has been fairly, or rather foully, cut up and done for. "Hit him hard, he has got no friends." Austria and Prussia together have acted on this suggestion towards their royal brother King Christian, and have hit him so hard that they have pretty nearly knocked the life out of him altogether. The terms on which the Danes are still allowed an existence as a fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eigth, ninth or tenth rate power (according to different estimations), are the complete cession of the Duchies, as well as the long contested Isle of Alsen, a strategic line being accorded them just south of the Riba-district, which alone is left to Denmark of her advanced points of Jutland territory on the mainland, together with the island of Arroe, in the Baltic. The dispute which has so long vexed and harrassed Europe, is now certainly and finally set at rest, so far as the actually contending parties are concerned; and that fact, together with the addition one that by their severance from Denmark the German population of the Duchies have once more asserted and maintained the great principle that a people is entitled to choose for itself its own government and political relations, and cannot with impunity be "given away" or "patched" to some foreign or extraneous power for the political convenience of sovereigns—these are advantages which, in a good measure, compensate, perhaps, for much violence and injustice in the *modus operandi*.

One of the most respectable and influential organs of the liberal party in the French provinces—*La Gironde*, of Bordeaux—has been suspended for three months, by a decree of the Minister of the Interior. The crime imputed to the journal is that of having insinuated in one of its articles that Louis Napoleon's proposal of a Congress for a general peace was only a disguised project to bring about a general war! You will probably agree with me that such an argument was very difficult to sustain, and such a view a very improbable and foolish one. It is a pity that M. Boudet, the Minister of the Interior, did not leave the public sole judge of the value of the production, and refrain from infringing on the liberty of the press, in order to punish an attack which scarcely deserved public reprehension. But French ministers are very thin-skinned, and are always inclined to be more "imperial" than the Emperor himself.

The well known liberal Deputies, Garnier, Pages and Carnot, with a number of influential members of the Paris bar, have been committed for trial by the examining magistrate on the charge of belonging to an association not authorized by the Government, and consisting of over twenty persons; a crime punishable by the French police laws. The object of the association is understood to have been with a view of organizing a general opposition against the Government at the next election. The trial is fixed for the 5th inst. and will create quite a sensation. The entire Council of Advocates of Paris have resolved to be present in official costume and the greatest orators of the day, M. Jules Favre, M. Dufaure, M. Berryer and M. Odilon Barrot, have undertaken to defend the accused parties.

Lord Clarendon has just passed through Paris and proceeded to Vichy on a visit to the Emperor. Mr. Slidell has also gone to Vichy; but it is not true, as reported by the *Independance Belge* that he has gone there "on a visit to the Emperor." The Southern agent has simply gone on his own hook, though doubtless with an eye open for doing any mischief which may lie in his way. But Louis Napoleon is too anxious to get away from Mexico to meditate any fresh trans-Atlantic enterprises.

[From our special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Friday, July 29th, 1864.

A little gossip about the Emperor's doings at Vichy, a jibe or two thrown out at England for the sudden revival and warmth of her attachment to the French alliance, an increase of irritation in the popular mind against Prussia and Austria for the cutting and stitching of a portion of Europe without asking either the advice or consent of the great French nation—such are a few of the topics of which the discussion still drags on through this dull and deserted season. The heat, has been intense of late, and is only equalled by the dust which the Prefect raises by pushing on with unwearied activity his numberless projects of embellishment during the long daylight. The city of Paris is erecting at this moment no fewer than three new churches of immense proportions for the religious edification of some of the most densely populated parts of the town; while at a fourth point, a still more costly fabric, the new Grand Opera, is now rapidly rising to the height of the stage. This gigantic structure, built upon one of the most expensive sites of the city, where ground sells for fabulous prices, just opposite the Rue de la Paix—is intended to be made as perfect and magnificent as scenic art and almost boundless expense can make it. The cost will probably exceed fifty millions before it is terminated. An imperial commission has just been instituted, whose office it will be to study all the latest improvements of European and American theatres in the way of acoustics, machinery, decoration, accommodation, ventilation, &c., in order that no aid of experience may be lost in the construction of this great work. I understand that plans of several theatres and other places of public assembly, in the United States, have been procured and laid before the committee, and have been especially studied and admired for their practical excellence and attention to details. Thus, America, at this moment, not only lends to Europe its most admired prima donna, in the shape of the accomplished Patti, but instructs the leaders of modern civilization and refinement on the very art on which they most pride themselves.

As I am talking of public buildings, I will just refer to another which I to-day visited, and which must fall under that name in magnitude at least, if not precisely in the uses it is put to. I allude to the Emperor's stables, which are really a curiosity and a study for any one who desires to make himself acquainted with the practical working of what are supposed to be "democratic institutions" by the French people. I think an American unacquainted with France would stare to find how much it required to provide the head of a democratic government properly in horse flesh. The Emperor has magnificent stables in the Louvre. But these can contain only about the one hundred and fifty horses necessary for the daily service of the imperial democratic establishment. His Majesty has therefore just completed the erection of new premises, occupying considerably above an acre of ground near the Pont de l'Alma, and destined to form the grand depot of imperial horse flesh. These are fitted with stalls and boxes for two hundred and fifty horses, making his Majesty's stud to amount altogether to between three and four hundred! The fast horses alone are between sixty and seventy, and the imperial equine necessities already require a stud of more than fifty. As his little Highness is of some eight [illegible] years' old, it must be allowed that no pains or expense is spared to develop his taste for horseflesh! The number of persons employed in the imperial stables is 270; and the expense of maintaining the whole establishment is—in proportion, no doubt, to its extent and completeness. When Napoleon III lived at the Elysee as President of the French Republic, he left a couple of saddle horses, and a pair for his carriage. What a prodigious deal more riding and driving a Democratic Emperor seems to have to do than a Democratic President!

Preparations are already making in various parts of the town for the *fete* of the 15th of August, at which the Emperor will probably be present with his guest, the King or rather King Consort of Spain. Then Paris will finally take its departure for the country, and the little movement and vitality which are still left in our streets will be reduced to almost complete stagnation.

## FROM MOBILE.

### Additional and Interesting Particulars of Farragut's Victory.

[From the N. O. Era, Aug. 13.]

At nineteen minutes after 8 o'clock our fleet passed inside, out of range of the fort. At half-past 9 our fleet attacked the rebel fleet and water battery—silencing the battery, and capturing the rebel ram Tennessee and gunboat Selma, together with their officers and crew, Admiral Buchanan being among the number. It was said that this proud rebel Admiral was very much annoyed because he had to go into the fight *without shoes*. It may be that he now considers himself *shoed* by going into the fight. It is also said that he expresses deep regret at not being able to capture the brave old American sailor, Farragut, for whom he expresses a great dislike because he is a genuine Admiral and a true hearted American. Be this as it may, Admiral Farragut is too much of a man and officer to misuse this grey-headed sinner, now in his power to do so.

The capture of the Tennessee and Selma ended the fighting for this day, our fleet coming to anchor up the bay.

A steamer came down from Mobile loaded with passengers, many of whom were ladies, anxious to see the fight, and anticipating an easy victory for their vaunted Admiral and his invincible ram, together with their gunboats and forts, and other little arrangements in the way of dreadful torpedoes. They had no thinking that our fleet was coming, and had steamed down with the confident expectation of seeing it fall an easy prey to their terrible Buchanan. This steamer, with its precious cargo of rebels, had taken refuge under the guns of Fort Morgan, but when our fleet made its appearance it was thought [illegible] to leave there, and she steamed up the bay to a very respectful distance from the scene of the coming conflict, and out of harm's way. After the battle had been fought, and the smoke of battle cleared away, this pleasure-seeking vessel had disappeared—vamosed, no doubt, for Mobile, to convey the sad tidings of the fate of their fiery Admiral and his terrible fleet of gunboats, rams, forts, torpedoes, etc.

OVER VALIANT.

Admiral Buchanan tells a story of his Lieutenant, who, looking into the open port of the Chickasaw, sang out: "Fire, you d—n Yankee, fire!" When the Yankee replied: "Aye, aye, sir," and pulling the lanyard, sent an eleven inch shell whizzing into the open port of the Tennessee, killing the over valiant Lieutenant and several others.

THE PHILLIPPI.

The destruction of this vessel was at first somewhat of a mystery, but we are now enabled to lay before our readers an authentic account of her destruction. Her captain, who was attempting to accomplish a feat which, if he had been successful, would have immortalized his name and formed a bright chapter to the annals of the naval history of our country—was lost in attempting to run the gauntlet half an hour later than the fleet. When opposite the fort the guns opened upon her, and in three fathoms water she turned back and run out again, when she struck on a sand bar. The splendid artillery firing from Fort Morgan soon riddled her, piercing her boiler and completely disabling her. Two men were killed, another badly scalded, and one wounded. One shot passed in one door of the pilot house and out of the other, the house being empty at the time. But a moment before a number of officers were in there. Officers and crew took to boats with the wounded, and made for the tug Buckthorn, under a steady fire from Fort Morgan. Capt. Seever was urged to this daring feat by suggestions of officers of high rank, and if he had been successful in its accomplishment it would have afforded him glory enough for a lifetime. As it is he has lost his vessel. She was boarded and fired by the rebels from one of their gunboats.

THE TECUMSEH.

The Tecumseh settled almost immediately after the explosion of the torpedo. There was evidence of the torpedo from shock or noise, but the vessel sunk so rapidly that the berth deck was soon submerged, and two Acting Masters who escaped from the top of the turret stepped directly off into the water. They were fired upon by musketry shots from Fort Morgan while struggling in the water.

The pilot had a very narrow escape, Capt. Craven having caught him by the legs as he came out of the top of the turret into the water, and the two struggled some time together, when the pilot finally extricated himself from the captain and saved himself. Capt. Craven was a brave officer, and his loss is a sad blow to the service.

THE PRISONERS' SENTIMENTS.

Rebel prisoners, it is stated, said they were willing and anxious to fight under the old flag, and were put to work on our vessels at Pensacola at once. This is a pretty fair evidence of the feeling among the enemy.

OFF FOR PENSACOLA.

On the morning of the 6th, at about seven o'clock, the Metacomet came out under a flag of truce, bringing between sixty and seventy of the severely wounded from the fleet. Among them were a large number of rebels. The Metacomet, accompanied by the Tennessee, then sailed for Pensacola, and arrived there on the same day. On arriving there the wounded were taken to the hospital.

ATTEMPT TO RE-CAPTURE BUCHANAN.

On Sunday morning, the 7th, about two o'clock, a rebel raid was made on the Pensacola Navy Yard, and an attempt made to recapture Buchanan and his staff, which proved a failure. Fortunately, some 500 of the 2d Maine cavalry had but a short time before been landed from a United States transport, and were stationed in the Navy Yard. There were also two vessels guarding the bayou just back of the Navy Yard, and they assisted in repelling the attack of the rebels by shelling the woods in the vicinity of where they were concealed. A signal rocket was sent up which caused the vessels lying in the Navy Yard to beat to quarters, and preparations were rapidly made to meet the attack of the enemy, which was soon made and repulsed.

When the Tennessee left it had not been ascertained what loss had been sustained on either side by this raid.

The Tennessee left Pensacola on the morning of the 7th, at six o'clock, with a number of the convalescent sick who had been taken from the hospital there to make room for the wounded brought from Mobile Bay by the Metacomet. She crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock on Sunday night, and arrived in New Orleans on Monday morning at eight o'clock, making the run from Pensacola in twenty-six hours including stoppages.

## The State Fair.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FAIR OF ILL. STATE SANITARY COMMISSION, DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 18, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Preparations are already being made for the most convenient accommodation of the State Agricultural Fair, which takes place here from the 12th to the 17th of September. The fair grounds are being cleansed, repaired and enlarged. Having learned from last year's experience what is most needed, it is designed to have the arrangements this year approach as near perfection as any human works ever do.

In connection with the Agricultural Fair, the State Sanitary Commission are going to hold a fair for the benefit of the noble cause in which they are laboring. Persons in different parts of the State who will do their utmost to forward this great and good work have been communicated with; a building two hundred feet long and fifty feet wide is being erected, where contributed articles will be conspicuously displayed, either for exhibition or for sale; the largest hall in the city has been procured, where each evening in the week some kind of an entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Sanitary cause; in fact, the large and hard working executive committee are leaving nothing undone to make this fair a successful one, the result of which will reach our sick and wounded soldiers with telling effect. It is hoped that every person in the State will do what he can for this praiseworthy cause. Contributions can be sent to H. C. Johns, General Superintendent Sanitary Fair, Decatur, Ill. Papers friendly to the cause are solicited to publish this communication.

ALONZO BURGESS,
Sec Ex. Com. State San. Com.

## EUROPE.

[London Correspondence New York Times.]

CAPT. WINSLOW ON SEMMES.

A good deal has been said in the American papers about the relation which Captain Semmes now stands in regard to Captain Winslow, but no where have I seen the case as well stated as was done by Capt. Winslow himself, here at Paris, after the combat. "When a man surrenders," says the Captain, "*he takes upon himself the obligation to deliver up his person to his enemy*, for, if such were not the case, *no surrender would ever be accepted*; there would, in fact, be no such thing as a surrender. The defeated man would be fired at until he was killed, or until he had arrived under the control of his enemy. When a man surrenders, therefore, he does so in order that his enemy may cease the fire which is destroying him; and if it were not a rule that the surrendering man was to come and deliver up his person, the enemy most assuredly would never stop firing at him, and thus no such thing as a surrender could exist. Capt. Semmes surrendered to me, and I stopped firing, in order not to destroy him, and, instead of delivering himself up as he engaged to do by this act, he took advantage of the cessation in the firing to escape, and this escape was accomplished in a way which I could not have deemed possible, and therefore did not foresee. His conduct in this matter I shall not qualify; it will be properly appreciated by every sailor. By all the rules of honorable warfare he is now my prisoner, and stands, in his relation to me, as a prisoner on parole. In my opinion Semmes also regards himself as a prisoner on parole, and I do not believe he will go into service again unless he is exchanged. The fact of his finding refuge under a foreign flag or on foreign soil has nothing to do with his personal relations to me, and Capt. Semmes so well understands this that he will not again be caught on the sea.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

It is confirmed via Copenhagen that Denmark completely cedes the duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with the Jutland Enclaves, the town of Ribe excepted; also, that the occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

FEELING IN DENMARK.

The President of the Danish Council had communicated the matter to the Rigsraad at the private sitting, and on the following day a motion was offered, and supported by a considerable number of the members, declaring that the silence with which the announcement was received must not be construed into an approval of the conduct of the Government.

DANISH TROOPS RETURNING.

Furloughs have been granted to all the Danish recruits undergoing preliminary drill. Troops were returning to Copenhagen from Funen.

The German papers assert that the Duchies have been surrendered on their entirety, without reservation, and that Austria and Prussia have full liberty to dispose of them.

The Austrian government has addressed a circular note to its representatives abroad giving an analysis of the preliminary peace, and stating all questions relative to future disposal.

AN AMERICAN LUNATIC IN COURT.

[Bow Street Police Office, Aug. 1.]

A lean, haggard looking, elderly woman, who called herself Mrs. Hersman, but did not give any Christian name, was brought before Mr. Vaughan as a wandering lunatic, in order to obtain her removal to an asylum. She said she was a native of Boston, United States, and if she could only get to Liverpool, she could work her passage to Boston. She had been in England once before, and had worked her way back. The captain was very kind to her, and she had no doubt he would do her the same favor again. The officer declined to pay her passage to any place but that to which he was instructed to send her, and as she refused to go there he brought her back to the court. On the way she begged him to let her go to "Sweet, sweet America," assuring him that "England was hell, but America was heaven." She also asked him to go with her to America, saying that she was only forty-two years old, and that if he went with her to "Sweet Boston" he would be happy all his life. She also said that she was the daughter of an Independent minister and Missionary in Boston, and at the age of twenty-one she married a man—as she supposed him—who stated that he also was a missionary. After their marriage he puzzled and distressed her by "dark sayings," assuring her that there was no such place as hell, and that the devil was on earth, "going about his own business" in the shape of a man. She afterwards discovered that he was in fact the devil himself. Ultimately he threw himself into the sea, and she had seen nothing of him since, but believed he was still wandering on earth. She had since married again, but found that all the blood was gone out of her heart, and she wanted Redstall to have some of his blood transfused into her system, a practice which, she said, was usual enough in America. She assured Redstall that she was "very fond of men."

Mr Vaughan signed the order for her removal to the Hanwell Asylum.

A LETTER FROM THE EMPRESS.

[From Galignani's Messenger.]

The Empress of Mexico, happening to be at Puebla on her birthday, addressed the following letter to the Prefect of that town:

SIR:—I am happy to find myself at Puebla on the first birthday which I pass far from my old country. Such a day is for all a day of reminiscence, and those recollections would be for me most painful if the affection, attentions and proofs of sympathy of which I am the object at Puebla, did not remind me that I am in my new country, in the midst of my own people. Surrounded by friends and accompanied by my beloved husband, I have no leisure for sadness, and I give thanks to God who has brought me thus far, by addressing to him fervent prayers for the happiness of a country which is to be henceforth my own. Long since united in sympathy with the Mexicans, I am so now with more powerful and sweeter bonds, those of gratitude. It is my desire, sir, that the poor of this city should share the joy I feel in being amongst you. I therefore send you 7,000 piastres from my private purse. You will devote them to the repairs of the hospitals, the ruinous state of which saddened me yesterday. The poor who are now deprived of that asylum will thus be able to return to it. Assure, Monsieur le Prefet, my countrywomen of Puebla that they possess my affection and always will do so.

CHARLOTTE.

ATLANTA.

The reported capture of Atlanta, by Gen. Sherman was received with much satisfaction by the friends of the North in England, and caused a depression of 2½ per cent on the rebel loan.

The *Daily News* editorially expatiates on the great importance of the fall of this place.

A CURIOUS STORY.

The Birmingham *Journal* says:—Mr. James Buchanan, the Ex-President of the United States, and Mr. Mason, the Confederate Agent, are at present staying at the Regent Hotel, Leamington, England.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

[From the London Times, Aug. 3.]

From the Government emigration returns for Liverpool for the month of July, it appears that during that month 28 vessels sailed under the provisions of the act, carrying 9,111 steerage, and 371 cabin passengers; total, 9,482, or 1,482 less than in the corresponding period of 1863. Of the 28 vessels, 21 sailed for the United States, carrying 367 cabin and 7,512 steerage passengers. Of the latter 4,527 were Irish, 1,971 English, 675 foreigners, and 339 Scotch. For Canada there were four ships, with 421 steerage and 95 cabin passengers; for Victoria, two ships, with 735 steerage and 3 cabin passengers; and for Queensland, 1 vessel, with 443 steerage and one cabin passenger. Of ships sailing independently of the Act there were 20, of which 8 sailed for the United States with 500 passengers, two for Canada with 55 passengers, four to the West Indies with 29 passengers, two to South America with 34 passengers, to Africa one vessel with 35 passengers, and to New Brunswick one ship with 5 passengers. Total passengers sailing in short ships, 714.

THE NEW ALABAMA.

[From the Age we Live In.]

The greatest mystery prevails about the new Alabama's whereabouts, though report gives full particulars of the vessel. She is said to be an iron-clad and a ram, and armed with pivot guns that can fling hollow projectiles of 170 pounds and solid projectiles of 220 pounds. She can steam 18 knots an hour, (some say 20,) and will have 172 sailors, picked men, including the old crew, who will reserve their pay till wanted, which will be the *fete* day of Napoleon the 15th of August. It is just probable that this is one the iron vessels said to have been bought by Prussia, as it appears they have only got one.

## THE TALLAHASSEE.

### The Pirate Arrives at Halifax—Her Appearance and Crew—The Vessels in Pursuit of Her.

HALIFAX, Thursday, August 18.—The pirate Tallahassee arrived here this morning.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, August 18.—A large number of schooners have been captured off the coast by the pirate Tallahassee. Most of them were scuttled and some bonded. The crews were kindly treated. They represent the Tallahassee as heavily armed.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The Tallahassee is near a thousand tons, and carries two pivot guns, one forward and the other aft, also a light forecastle gun. She is fast, and has a crew of one hundred and forty men, a ragged, undisciplined set of cut throats. She is protected around her machinery by cotton bales. Has but one mast standing. The other has been carried away by colliding with a ship which she destroyed. She has two white smoke stacks, one abaft the other, and is built of iron. She is now somewhere in the vicinity of George's Banks undoubtedly—as her course would indicate beyond a doubt, that her object was to follow the track of European vessels, and steam sufficiently fast to evade our cruisers. He appeared in great haste, and bundled persons and baggage on board his ship in the greatest confusion.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG BILLOW.

BOSTON, August 16.—Captain Reed, of the brig Billow, before reported captured by the Tallahassee, gives the following particulars of his interview with the pirate captain:

I was two hours and a half on board of the Tallahassee. She had one pivot gun, three forward guns, and one brass rifle gun, of large calibre, on the hurricane deck. She had, also, several spare guns. Her captain, John Taylor Wood, was quite free and unreserved in his talk with me. He said that he could steam sixteen knots an hour, and that he had crossed the British channel, twenty one miles, in seventy-two minutes. He would not fight, he said, unless he was compelled to do so. He preferred to run, and his vessel was fast. He also averred that within one week he had destroyed over fifty vessels. Within thirty hours of my capture, he said, he had destroyed sixteen sail, namely: Three ships, two barks, and the rest hermaphrodite brigs and schooners. One of the ships was the Adriatic, of New York, captured the same day that he took my vessel. He added that he would slacken up the coasting trade so that "Uncle Abe" would be glad to make peace. He asked me about the Nantucket Light Boat, and afterwards said, recurring to his designs, that there were more afloat than the Florida and the Tallahassee, meaning of course Confederate ships of a similar character to his own, and that "Uncle Abe" had better look out. Captain Wood appeared to be a very affable man, and said he was doing what it was not pleasant for him to do. The Tallahassee is an iron steamer of English build, schooner-rigged, and has no yards or topmasts, and lost her mainmast in collision with the Adriatic. She is a very long and narrow vessel; burns soft coal, and has about a hundred men on board, who are subject to the discipline and order of a man-of-war. Captain Wood allowed no swearing on board. All of the officers were Southerners. She had three or four negroes on board, who did not appear to be very jolly.

VESSELS IN PURSUIT OF THE TALLAHASSEE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The first information of the depredations of the pirate Tallahassee was received by the Navy Department on the 12th inst., after office hours, when Secretary Welles immediately ordered the following vessels forthwith to start in pursuit, viz: The Juniata, Susquehanna, Eolus, Pontoosuc, Dumbarton and Tristam Shandy; on the 13th the Moccasin, Aster, Yantic, R. R Cuyler, and Grand Gulf; and on the 15th the Dacotah and San Jacinto. They all took different directions. These were all the vessels available in the navy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug 16.—Heavy and continuous firing was heard at Newport and Stonington this afternoon, from the direction of Montauk Point.

### A Ward in Court—The Great Showman Fails to See Somebody Else's Joke.

[From the Portland Argus, August 13.]

Artemus Ward shipped a fine $450 buggy for his home among the peasantry of Maine a few days since. Between this city and South Paris the canvas cover, a nice affair of the value of twenty-five dollars in currency, was stolen, and yesterday morning Artemus sought reimbursement from the railroad folks. The gentleman with whom he conversed informed him that they (the G. T. Company) were not responsible for the cover. Artemus rejoined that, if some of their employees had become enamored or fascinated with the whiffletree, or one of the wheels, and had eloped with it, he presumed he could get no redress. The gentleman of florid complexion then said that it was specially stated to the shipper that the company would not be responsible for the cover, and apparently having something of an oriental imagination, remarked that it had probably taken fire, and some of their faithful employees to save the buggy, had torn it off and cast it by the wayside. Artemus said he had great confidence in the integrity of the shipper, and thought he had a right, from his calling (he was a hackman) to presume he was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man. Said shipper was ready to swear that the company said no such thing to him, and, continued Mr. Ward, I attribute the hypothetical idea of the burning entirely to the gentleman's diet. He declared he would get out a *habeas corpus* for the recovery of the cover, and would go further; he would have the whole company in the penitentiary. Artemus is now on the lookout for an active young lawyer with plenty of time; one who will afflict himself upon the company in various ways known to the law. To such an one he will commit the case; and strong in the belief of the justice of his cause, will await the considerate judgment of twelve of mankind.

☞ Capt Bromley, who has retired from the office of Provost Marshal of the Third District of Connecticut, takes an affectionate leave of the many characters with which he has had official dealing:

The retiring officer has had the satisfaction of knowing that in the discharge of duties eminently calculated to "make everybody hate you," he has met with the most cheering success. Without a pang of regret I bid an official but affectionate adieu to the gentlemanly substitute brokers who always have "two or three first rate men of good moral character" they want to get in; to the patriotic Selectmen and town agents who would "like to look over the lists to see if James Henry Alexander's name is down;" to the short-haired substitutes with a complication of diseases who swear they are "tough enough to stand marching and fighting;" to the timid young gentlemen from the rural districts who "have the rheumatism very bad in wet weather," and "have never been very well" since the war broke out; to the anxious parties who have for the past three or four weeks waylaid him in the streets and opened their attacks with a dreadful series of s'posens;" to the aliens from Ireland and the aliens from Germany, the aliens who were willing to swear they were aliens, and the aliens who would "be d—d if they'd do anything of the sort;" to the mild mannered men who "couldn't understand it," and to those rough spoken people who "know all about it;" to these and to all of them he bids a fond and affectionate farewell. We presume they are all pleased with the change. He certainly is.

## Origin of the War Song of the Logan Division.

The following interesting account of the origin, or rather the circumstance which called forth the well known song, "The Bonny Free Flag," given by the brave and talented author, Major W. C. Carroll, will be read with pleasure by the thousands of admirers of the gallant Logan:

A few days before the evacuation of Corinth, in May, 1862, Gen. Halleck ordered that an advance be made by our whole line, "with a view of attacking Corinth." Logan's brigade held the post of honor on the extreme right of the line, and swung around to the left until we came in sight of the railroad and the outer line of the enemy's works. Our skirmishers became very hotly engaged, and the main body of Logan's troops were drawn up in line of battle, awaiting the momentarily expected command to advance, when the general came dashing down the line, full of fire and animation, crying out in his musical but penetrating voice: 'Now, boys, for it! Give them h—l! Show them the best blood of Egypt!' (his brigade being mostly from Southern Illinois) and although without orders from his superior officer, gave the order to advance. Turning to his staff, he said: 'Now, I want all you d—d aids and orderlies to follow me!' and dashed off to the right followed by his staff—mounted the railroad embankment in a storm of bullets, one of them cutting off the end of the General's moustache. The advance was, however, checked by the division commander, and a general engagement prevented, much to the chagrin of Gen. Logan and his brave troops."

The following are the words of the song inspired by this incident. It is a very popular song in the army:

THE BONNY FREE FLAG.

DEDICATED TO MAJOR GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, BY MAJOR WM. C. CARROLL, 13TH ILL. CAVALRY.

The war cry is up, our nation resounds,
With our arms are all shining and bright;
Right bold are the foes that encircle around
The temple of our liberty's light;
But there's virtue and faith in the land of the free,
Whilst the spirit of our fathers remain,
And the bullet and sword our last refuge shall be,
Our lost States from rebellion to reclaim.

CHORUS.

Then a song and a cheer for the bonny free flag,
With its stars and its stripes waving high;
For its soldiers and sailors, its army and navy,
For our Union must live or we'll die.

Come forth noble youths, come forth men of nerve,
And pledge her our arms strong and true;
Your country now calls on her faithful to serve,
For the honor of the Red, White and Blue.
Our forefathers fought for their liberty and God,
Transmitting those gems to our hands;
Then rally, my braves, better sleep neath the sod,
Than to yield up to treacherous bands.

"March on!" cried Logan, "sound the drum and the fife,
Show the best blood of freemen on the field;
Strike, strike for your homes and a dear nation's life.
For the army of the West shall never yield.
'Tis not for the North, the East or the West,
But the South shall be equally free;
So together we'll live as the wise and the best,
And the envy of the world we will be."

BALLADS FOR BAD MEMORIES.—[A frequent excuse put forth by persons asked to sing is the declaration that "they would be delighted, if they could remember the words." As words, in the present style of singing, really matter very little, we give the following verses as a sample of the kind of thing that may be sung by people with short memories:]

Oh, if I had lumty tum lumty tum too
In the land of the olive and fig,
I would sing of the tumti tum tumti to you,
And play on the thingumy-jig.

And if in the lumty tum battle I fall,
A tumti tum's all that I crave;
Oh, bury me deep in the whatyoumay call,
And plant thingumbobs over my grave.

## Fashions for August.

[From Le Follet.]

We must no longer seek for fashion in Paris—the fickle goddess is to be found in the chateau or at the watering places, but her reign there is as despotic as in the capital. Foulard is still a favorite, and just now barege and Chambery gauze are much worn; also, a charming material, called Indian gauze, is used for demi-toilette. Dress of pique or batiste, simply ornamented with white or colored braid, and with a little waste to match, are exceedingly useful. More elegant dresses, but still made with vestes, are of muslin or batiste, trimmed with guipure, Valenciennes, embroidery, for ribbon bows. The square fichu is that decidedly preferred to be worn with low-bodied summer evening dress. The ceinture is now one of the most important parts of the toilette. For young girls of slight figure nothing can be more becoming than the Swiss ceinture, embroidered and trimmed with lace or ruches of ribbon, worn over a white chemisette. Bands of thick plain ribbon are quite the order of the day. Wide square buckles are worn with them. Muslin shawls and camails, trimmed with insertion and bounces of lace, are in vogue. The richest are lined with taffetas; others, more simple, are trimmed with festooned flounces or ball fringe, an insertion over ribbon being placed all round. Some half-fitting casaques are also made of muslin, with embroidered seams. This season white tarlatan is much used for trimming taffetas. It seems a strange fancy, but when well arranged it has a good effect. But the best way of making our readers acquainted with its mode is to proceed to our description of dresses. A straw colored lawn dress: At the bottom of the skirt a plaited flounce about five inches wide, and upon each plait a coquille of black lace partly on the skirt. A small veste of the same material as the dress, trimmed round with black lace; opened in front, but attached by patties, which cross over a waistcoat of batiste, with insertion and Valenciennes lace forming a jabot, and also placed round the basques. A dress of white alpaca: The bottom of the skirt cut in very deep festoons, and edged with a wide cerise ribbon. This trimming is rounded off, and carried up the side as far as the waist. A narrow flounce is placed over the ribbon round the festoons. Ceinture corselet, with basques, directoire made of cerise taffetas and embroidered with jet. With this elegant dress is worn a high body and long sleeves of muslin bouillonnee, and cross-barred with narrow cerise velvet. A spotted muslin dress, over sky-blue tarlatane: a flounce about six inches wide, trimmed with guipure, and headed with a magnificent insertion, which is carried up each seam in horse-shoe form to the height of a quarter of a yard. A postillion veste, trimmed in the same style. Underneath, a Swiss ceinture of blue taffetas, with very long and wide ends falling behind. A robe of white foulard, the skirt trimmed round with a wide band of blue taffetas, edged on each side with a quilling, and embroidered with white silk. A small collet to match, and a jockey hat of Leghorn, trimmed with a white feather and blue bow, complete this toilette. A white muslin dress, with a plaiting and revers, about five inches wide, round the bottom of the skirt, and up each side of the seams, gradually diminishing in width. These revers are embroidered and placed over pink. The vest and sleeves trimmed to match. A robe of pointed muslin, the body full at the waist; ceinture of lilac gauze, with a satin edge trimmed with black lace. The bottom of the skirt trimmed with a quilling of the same ribbon, covered with black lace. Bodies of crepe lisse are much worn, with skirts of Chambery gauze or light-colored silk. They have a most charming effect, trimmed with black braid, and quillings of black and white blonde, and are exceedingly becoming. Others are made of thin nansook, with narrow tucks, small collar of linen, and wide cuffs, each trimmed round with a very narrow insertion of embroidered muslin; or striped muslin, with Valenciennes insertion, and straps of velvet up each side. China crape and foulard are both also used for loose bodies. Foulard, although not quite so graceful as China crape, is so much cheaper that it will be more generally worn. White dresses are more worn than ever this season, not only for tall dress in muslin, gauze, barege, tulle, &c., but also for morning wear in jaconet, muslinette, alpaca and poil de chevre. The robes de ville of foulard and silk, with white grounds, are also much in favor. A great many robes and casaques of white alpaca, poil de chevre and cachemire, are trimmed with colored silk. The colors most in vogue are lilac, blue and pink, in clear, bright tints.

A reaction has taken place with regard to bonnets, and from the high fronted bonnets lately worn we have now come to mere headdresses, and are fast going back to the close bonnets of former days. The curtain too, is quite banished by some, although others still retain it as the most elegant finish. We give the description of some made each way. A capote of white tulle bouillonne, trimmed on the crown with a large bow of tulle covered with branches of young ivy. Curtain of blond, edged with silk fringe. The inside trimmed with puffing of tulle, with branches of ivy crossing it. A capote of light blue crape, covered with tulle, worked with crystal beads. A bow of blue ribbon takes the place of the curtain. At the side a blue tulip, from which falls a Russian aigrette. Bouillonne of crape, with blue bow and lilies of the valley inside. A bonnet of drawn tulle, the crown of tulle in deep flutes, separated by straps of white ribbon, with branches of honeysuckle falling over them. Fancy ribbons are much used for morning bonnets, either flowered or in shaded stripes; they have a very rich appearance. The same style of ribbon, only much wider, is also worn for sashes. For the seaside, some most elegant and becoming coiffures have been prepared.

## STATE NEWS.

—Last Saturday a number of Copperhead traitors, passing C. M. Hoover's residence, near Olney, seeing Mr. H. in his cornfield gathering corn, fired a pistol at him. Mr. Hoover retired towards the house, and they brandished their weapons, threatening at the same time to kill him—saying he was an abolitionist, and they meant to shoot him. Mr. Hoover's wife, who was up stairs, seeing the danger of her husband, who had by this time reached the house, threw down his pistol to him, and then quickly brought out his double-barrelled shot gun and handed it to him. The assassins, knowing that Mr. H. was now in good condition to defend himself, made a hasty retreat.

—The house of Mr. B. F. Park, near Parkersburg, was burned down on Sunday last. The fire caught from a flue. Loss about $2,000.

—A fireman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, named Charles Weston, had one of his legs terribly mutilated, on Friday last, near the Princeton depot. It seems that the train was moving along at a very slow rate, and Weston, having got off for some purpose, was about to step up on the engine again, when his foot slipped from the step, precipitating him to the ground and his legs across the track—several cars passing over it, and almost severing it from his body.

—Champaign is soon to be favored with a female college, to be under the supervision of Prof. White.

—At a convention of Union men of the counties of Alexander, Union, Jackson and Perry counties, composing the Third Judicial Circuit, A. B. Cornell, Esq., of Carbondale, was nominated for State's Attorney.

## FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

### Gen. Palmer Relieved—The Situation at Atlanta—Position of Our Forces.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

IN THE FIELD NEAR ATLANTA, GA., August 8, 1864.

The inhabitants of the Northwest, and particularly those of Illinois, who have watched with pleasure the brilliant career of Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, from the moment he first entered the service as Colonel of the 14th Illinois regiment up to the present, will regret to know that he has been relieved from the command of the 14th corps, at his own request, owing to a difficulty between him and Gen. Sherman. The latter insisted on Gen. Palmer's reporting to Gen. Schofield, when the 14th corps moved over to the extreme right on Tuesday last. This Gen. Palmer refused to do on the ground that Schofield did not rank him. Sherman insisted otherwise, and referred the matter to Gen. Thomas, who expressed it as his opinion that if Gen. Palmer considered he was not justly dealt with, the best thing he could do would be to ask to be relieved. Accordingly Gen. Palmer chose this course, and on Saturday morning last, bade farewell to that corps, which he has so admirably commanded. It does not come within the province of a correspondent to discuss the question of military punctilio, but it is a source of regret that a question of this nature has compelled the Army of the Cumberland to lose one of its brightest and most talented corps commanders.

Gen. Johnson, commanding the 1st division of the 14th corps temporarily succeeds to the command, until a proper assignment is made. It is *on dit* that Gen. Sherman has recommended Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis as a suitable appointee, with the rank of Brevet Major General.

Atlanta, like the apples which Tantalus though touching could not grasp, is still in plain view from some portions of our line, but with their usual perversity, the rebels object to our occupancy of the city, and it is now perfectly apparent that we will have to take it by assault or compel them to evacuate by another of those flank movements, the credit for which has been hitherto attributed to "Hooker's Company." Hood seems to have every confidence in his ability to hold the place, and at the same time the Macon Railroad, against any attempt that may be made to dislodge him. His works are quite formidable, rendered so both by nature and art, and it will only be by a masterly movement that he will be obliged to fall back. Our line of operations now runs in a southwest course, parallel to the Macon Railroad, crossing in its path the Turner's Ferry, Sandtown, and Lickskillet roads, Proctor's and Utoy creeks. Our left is still resting on the Marietta Railroad, keeping our communications to the rear intact. The railroad bridge is now finished, and everything is ready for the regular moving of trains to Atlanta as soon as we obtain possession of it. Our right—the 23d Corps, which withdrew from the left of the 14th—is resting on a ridge overlooking one of the branches of the Utoy Creek, while the 14th corps is intrenching on a series of hills covering the main stream. Utoy Creek is an ordinary sized stream, which takes its rise near Atlanta, and, after winding its way round the bases of numerous hills, debouches into the Chattahoochee, near Sandtown; where the Lickskillet wood crosses—why called so, or whither it leads, I have not been able to learn—is an old saw and grist mill. But it is now almost in the condition of that mill so pathetically described in the ballad of Ben Bolt, its "rafters have fallen in" to the creek, and very little of it is to be seen at present, save the old saw and a pair of buns. The proprietor's name is or was one Herron, but he is *non est*, having hurried off to that mythical abode, called "ye last ditch." There are very few citizens to be found in this vicinity; in fact, one may ride all morning and not find one. Skirmishing and artillery duels go on as usual with the same number of casualties. The army is in good spirits and has every confidence that at a date not far off in the future, an official dispatch will be sent North announcing its capture.

GUY.

NEW YORK, Friday, Aug. 19.—The *Herald* has the following special from Nashville, 18th: "The rebel General Wheeler moved round on Cleveland after his repulse at Dalton, and is trying to get on the railroad leading to Knoxville. It is reported that General Steadman engaged him near Graysville on the 16th, and defeated him. Steadman is reported wounded, and Col. Streight, of the 51st Indiana volunteers, killed.

"Wheeler's attack on Dalton during Sunday and Monday, was repulsed with the loss to him of 150 men. Col. Liebold, commanding the post, was reinforced on Monday by Steadman. The 14th United States colored troops charged upon Wheeler, who fell back and finally retreated. Our loss was about thirty. The railroad track had not been injured.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 19.—A gentleman just from the front reports that on Tuesday Gen. Steadman started from Chattanooga, and met the rebel force under Wheeler near Graysville, eighteen miles distant. A severe engagement ensued. The Federal loss is not stated. It is reported that Gen. Steadman was severely wounded, and Colonel Straight, of the 51st Indiana, killed.

A rebel force is reported at Cleveland, Tenn. A brigade, for Chattanooga left for Cleveland on Wednesday.

The rebel cavalry have been divided into small parties and are demonstrating on the towns of the Northern Georgia and Tennessee Railroad. Federal pickets were fired upon at various points between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. It is probably the intention of the rebels to destroy the bridges between Falling Waters and Bridgeport.

As our informant left, Major Moore, Gen. Steadman's adjutant, was leaving Chattanooga for Graysville, with a cavalry force.

The receipt of official news from Richmond of the capture of Mobile by the Federals has created a profound sensation in the rebel army, and will have an important bearing upon Hood and his subordinates in the defense of Atlanta. From information deemed quite reliable, it is believed that Hood has removed his headquarters to East Point, where all his army is concentrated to defend the railroads, Stevenson's division and the militia alone being left to hold the works in front of the city.

The rebel papers begin to howl over the destruction of property in this city by our shells, which they now admit are doing much execution. Since the mounting of our forty and sixty-pounders the enemy has opened very little from their big guns. Deserters are numerous, and are usually saucy, impudent fellows.

Not a day passes in which deserters do not come into our lines, who agree with many of our prisoners in representing that nothing but the most intolerable military despotism prevents hundreds and thousands from abandoning the sinking cause of the rebellion and coming into our lines.

Yesterday morning the pickets established a truce along the front of the brigade commanded by Brigadier General W. P. Carlin, King's Division, 14th Corps. Hundreds of our soldiers and officers mingled in friendly intercourse with the rebels, and it was from the latter we first learned of the success of our arms at Mobile.

The rebels having got the range of our lines pretty accurately, do us more damage with their 64 pounders than they did yesterday.

Last night a heavy cannonading and skirmishing commenced about 10 o'clock, and I went to sleep with the sound of conflict ringing in my ears.

Our invariable shower fell again yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—A gentleman from the front says that some 1,600 of Wheeler's cavalry, under Gen. Avery, approached Dalton on Sunday afternoon, and demanded the surrender of the town. The officer commanding the garrison promptly refused. He had taken the precaution to place his little band in a strong position, on a hill on the outskirts of the village, and there defied the rebels who outnumbered him four to one. Skirmishing commenced about 6 o'clock p. m., and our pickets were driven in, and when our informant left at the beginning of the firing, the rebels were preparing to make a dash into the town.

The officer in command of the post had incurred the hatred of the rebels by hanging the noted guerilla leader Edwards, not long ago, and it was believed that it was the purpose of the rebels to retaliate. Strong reinforcements were sent to the relief of the garrison, and it was believed the rebels would be held in check till their arrival.

It is impossible for a raid at Dalton to do us any material damage, as there are neither stores nor bridges there of any consequence. Five or six trains which were at Dalton when the rebels arrived, were brought off safely to Chattanooga. Half an hour later the road was reported torn up between Dalton and Tunnel Hill.

NASHVILLE, Aug 18.—There are rumors to the effect that Wheeler returned to Dalton with a large force and engaged Steadman, and that the fight ended in the occupation of Dalton and Tunnel Hill by the rebels. No confirmation of this, and it is doubtless false, as telegraphic communication with the front is perfect. Col. Truesnock, of the 13th U. S. colored troops, engaged a gang of Anderson's guerillas, between Waverly and Johnsonville, killing two and wounding several. Another gang of one hundred and fifty fired into transports on the Tennessee River, near Johnsonville, wounding four men. This morning's *Times* says, a gentleman who arrived on the Chattanooga train reports that a sharp fight took place at Graysville Station, eight miles below Chattanooga, on Tuesday, between Gen. Steadman and rebel cavalry. Gen. Steadman is reported severely wounded, and Col. A. D. Streight killed. From other sources, we hear that the rebels were defeated at Dalton. Two colored regiments were engaged, and fought with great bravery. Rebel forces were reported at Cleveland yesterday evening, and troops were being dispatched there. No trains have gone to Chattanooga since Saturday except construction trains and trains with troops. The rebels doubtless are making extraordinary efforts to cut our communications with the front. We do not for a moment entertain a doubt that their efforts will come to nought.

The roar of artillery yesterday was terrible, and incessant along the whole line. Sudemeister's 11th Indiana battery, (20-pound Parrotts) poured a vigorous fire into the city. The noise of the shells crashing through the buildings could be distinctly heard!

Atlanta has become too hot for Gen. Hood, and his headquarters have been removed to a point about three miles southwest of the city, immediately in front of that portion of our line occupied by the 14th corps.

Rebel deserters report that Hardee was seriously wounded on the 10th inst.

Not more than one-sixth of the ordinary population of Atlanta remains in the city, and these have dug immense caves and holes in the earth to protect them from the missiles which we now continually throw into the town.

Everything of value to the rebel army (except their heavy artillery) has been removed from Atlanta to Griffin and Macon. Even the machinery from the factories, mills and foundries has been taken to the latter places. All the supplies for the rebel army have been placed on board immense trains of cars, and are thence distributed to the soldiers.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The following named citizens, heretofore confined in the military prison at Chattanooga, are to be sent north of the Ohio during the war: Andrew Brown, Joshua Barton, B. H. Clark, John Cain, Wm. J. Collins, Frank Collins, S. M. Copeland, James Denman, Wm. Grey, Nelson Grigg, Francis Glascow, Robert Glascow, J Helton, Jas. L. Hodge, Joshua Horton, Gideon Jackson, Nathan Lowe, James Montgomery, Daniel Macks, Chas. W. Mills, Rev. W. McNutt, William Potts, Lewis Terry, Abraham Tate, David Vaughn, Robert J. Wood, W. W. Wootan, J. E. R. Young, Dr. W. B. Simmons, L. A. Doron, Stephen N. Allan, Alex. G. Bullock, R. A. Guinn, E. Esser, John Cook, E. D'Orsey, V. H. Lock, R. V. Blackwell, E. C. Ward, J. G. Mathias, M. S. Montgomery, J. H. Kinney, W. T. Yarbrough, Joseph Parker, A. M. Davis, W. L. Bober, C. Miller, J. H. Clark, J. T. Ledden, A. P. Kennon, Geo. A. Gerrolds, Jacob Guty, R. P. Harrison, P. S. Stovall, H. W. Rhodes, Newton Varner, A. M. Turner, Wm. Jones, J. M. Williams.

Rev. W. McNutt and James Montgomery are from Bradley county, Tennessee; the others are from different portions of Georgia.

BEFORE ATLANTA, August 12—5 A. M.—Another night of heavy cannonading has passed, and this morning all is once more quiet along the line. Yesterday our pickets on the center and left fired quite frequently, but failed to meet with a very vigorous response from the enemy. So long have our pickets confronted the city that the thick groth of small trees that hides the city from view are being hewn down by the bullets of our men, who can see several hundred yards further than when these posts were at first established.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

[From an Officer's Letter.]

Will the people keep up their pluck and fight the thing out? It all depends upon their steadfastness of purpose. If Richmond does not fall sooner, the army of the West will finally make its way to the back door. If none of the Eastern rebel army come here, we will wear this one out before the close of the season, and it is but a matter of time when the entire force of the enemy must waste away. Will the people hold out?

Johnston's veteran army, by his official report June 25, contained 46,628 arms-bearing men, including 6,631 of Wheeler's cavalry. They have lost since that time 5,000 prisoners, and in their three assaults upon our works, since arriving in front of this place, at least 20,000 men. They have received from Mississippi 3,500, and are receiving from Governor Brown's proclamation about 6,000 militia. This gives them to-day an army of about 26,000 veterans, and 8,000 militia; 33,000 in all.

These figures are substantially correct. The hope of being reinforced by Kirby Smith is at last given up. After exhausting the militia of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi, which may amount to ten thousand more, if they have the power to force them out, I cannot, for my life, see how the enemy can make up the wastage of their army.

A RESUME OF THE SITUATION.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY SHERMAN.

I have every reason to believe that a movement is in progress at the front which will lead to the most important results; but of its nature I am almost wholly uninformed. It is, however, a bold one, and I have no doubt of its success.

The late demonstrations along the front have proved that the rebel position is a very strong one; and though Atlanta could be taken by assault, the success would be secured at fearful cost, and therefore strategy will be resorted to, though by that term I do not mean inaction, as once it signified, during the days of McClellan's supremacy.

The rebel works are nearly semi-circular, and hence their reserves can be thrown to any exposed point, without much difficulty. The militia of Georgia, several thousand strong, are kept in the trenches constantly, while the veterans are in the rear, ready to be pushed to any exposed point.

On the other hand, our reserves are necessarily very distant from our wings, and much time would be consumed before they could be thrown around to assist any attacking column. The situation is that of two semi-circles; the rebels occupying the inner one; and while our reserves would naturally be compelled to march around the arc of the outer one, the rebels would only have to make the radius of the inner. The advantages, then, of our antagonists can be seen at a glance.

Again, I say that I do not know the nature of the movement which is doubtless in progress; but the object is to compel Hood to either become the assailant, or to move out into an unfortified position and give battle.

HOOD'S REINFORCEMENTS.

Gen. Sherman does not believe that Hood has been reinforced from Virginia; but all the Georgia militia, all outside garrisons, and all convalescents, have been called in, making a heavy aggregate. These, however, will not make very efficient soldiers; and if Sherman can get them from behind their earthworks they will be of no value whatever.

Our front is well fortified. Nothing would please our men better than to see the rebels march out and attempt to break our lines; the massacre of July would be completely eclipsed if they were to attempt it.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The last heard of Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition, which was derived from rebel sources, reports him near his old battle-ground at Tupelo, Miss. His force is large, and I am inclined to believe he is not going to stop in Mississippi this time, but push on, striking at several important points in Alabama.

On thing is certain. Mississippi and Alabama, except at Mobile, have been divested of rebel troops, and the railroads and factories in those States are at the mercy of any commander who has energy and skill, and these qualities, all must agree, are united in Gen. Smith. I believe there is nothing to prevent him from pushing on to Selma and Montgomery, and it is highly probable those places are his destinations.

It is highly important that the lines of railroad from Atlanta westward should be destroyed, and that they may yet be turned at Selma, where the fleet recently destroyed at Mobile was built.

STONEMAN'S MEN.

Squads of Stoneman's men continue to arrive in our lines at Atlanta, but the main body are doubtless in Georgia, prisoners.

### Report of Casualties in the 20th Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers in the Battles before Atlanta, Ga., July 21st and 22d, 1864.

KILLED.

Chas L. Paige, captain, D; Martin Mohrle, color sergeant, E; Jacob A Ulberg, sergeant, D; Henry Dann, corporal, D; Russell Goudy, corporal, H; Timothy Conner, B; Theodore Knickren, G; Henry A Collister, F; Harry J Frear, I.

WOUNDED.

John H Austin, captain, A, right leg, flesh, slight; Henry King, captain, B, right shoulder, severe; Amos B Rogerson, 1st lieutenant, A, head, severe; Oscar Ludwig, 2d lieutenant, C, right shoulder, dangerously; Charles Taylor, 2d lieutenant, I, right leg fractured, since died; Franklin Chester, sergeant major, left thigh, flesh, severe; Mich'l L Fanniger, 1st sergeant, B, left hand severe; Wm Granger, sergeant, A, testicles, since died; Sam'l Denton, sergeant, E, right shoulder, severe; John W Coombs, sergeant, F, legs and right arm, severe; Ira Blanchard, sergeant, H, right shoulder, severe; George Smith, corporal, B, right hand, severe; Andrew J Downe, corporal, G, head, slight; Wm L Carter, corporal, G, right foot, severe; Conrad Schafer, corporal, H, right shoulder and face, severe; Samuel Hageman, corporal, H, right hand, slight; James Hazelwood, A, head, severe; Christian Greine, A, left thigh, flesh, severe; John Turner, A, head, slight; Francis M Rook, B, left thigh and left hand; William H Drennan, C, head; Jackson Davis, C, thigh, since died; Shepard Richardson, C, head since died; Edward L Smith, C, arm, flesh, slight; Lawrence Bensch, D, left thigh, severe; George Fowler, D, left thigh, severe; Lindsay W Milam, D, left thigh, since died; Levi W Machen, D, left arm, severe; John Shobert, D, right ankle, slight; James H Bean E, right side severe; Lewis Long, E, left hand, severe; Charles Folke, F, head, slight; Jacob L Griffin, G, right breast, dangerous; Jacob W Smith, G, face, severe; Frank Wickens, G, left hip, slight; Wesley H Lentley, H, face, severe; John B Goody, H, left arm, severe; John H Norris, H, right thigh, flesh, severe; Archibald Neal, H, thigh, flesh, severe; Richard Roberts, H, thigh, flesh, severe; Henry T Smith, H, right hand, slight; Henry Wadenphul, H, right forearm, severe; Nathan W. Davis, I, left cheek, severe; David John, I, face, severe; Henry Lick, I, thigh fractured, since died; Chas. Lintner, I, left leg, severe; George P. Platch, I, left shoulder, flesh, slight; George F. Marsh, K, right arm, flesh, severe; George R Watt, K, right leg, flesh, severe; Richard M. Springer, K, right arm, severe; Nicholas Hanson, K, slight hip, slight.

MISSING—CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.

David D. Wadsworth, Capt., F; John A Edmiston, 1st Lieut., E; Gideon Bersler, 1st Lieut., B; Jeremiah B. Bailey, 2d Lieut., F; Neals Olson, Sergt., H; Jonh. McConachie, Corpl., B; David E Ullery, Corpl. D; George Meats, Corpl., G; Ephraim Cassell, Corpl., H; Norris Ashley, Corpl., B; Edwin Howes, Corpl., K; James Howard, A; George H. List, A; John Moore, A; James McGee, A; James H. Connor, B; George D. Carr, B; Albert J. Glass, B; Charles Gaines, B; William Hobbs, B; Moses Rose, B; George F. Smith, B; John Smith, B; Martin Bechtel, C; George Barton, C; James Drake, C; John L Evans, C; Owen Hamill, C; Thomas J Johnson, C; Henry H Marble, C; Owen N Quinn, C; Geo Vancevender, C; George C Harbough, D; Nicholas Lacoff, D; Marvin Robinson, D; Lewis Thompson, D; William R Bayles, E; D Ben Franklin, E; Jacob Bogle, E; Joseph M Jones, E; John McFarland, E; Alexander Martin, E; Joe Morrison, E; Thos B Philips, E; Richd Story, F; Solomon Hawk, G; Ernst Singer, G; Chas H Lincoln, G; Jno F Smith, G; Chas Shafer, G; August Agart, H; John Cox, H; George Forbes, H; Wm. H. Lucas, H; Loyd F. Wheeler, H; Mark Web, H; James Ball, I; Daniel S. Corps, I; James Romain, I; John Cary, K; James Coyle, K; Jerome S. Darm, K; Augustus Gay, K; James Jennings, K; Greenbury Leech, K; George B. Wilson, K; Wm Todd, K; Alonzo P. White, K; Frederick Wittlake, musician, B; Francis X. Fournier, musician, G; Frank Clifford, musician, K.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 1 commissioned officer; wounded, 5 do; missing, 4 do; killed, 8 enlisted men; wounded, 46 do; missing, 67; Aggregate, 131.

Lt.-Col. 20th Ill. V. V. Inf.

### News from the Pacific.

We have received our files of California exchanges, July 16–23, from which we condense the following items of interest:

Rev. B. H. Kavanaugh, represented as a Bishop of the M. E. Church South, whose home until quite recently has been in Georgia, has been arrested by the U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of California for preaching treason at camp meetings.

The news of the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson was brought through from Baltimore and delivered in Honolulu in twelve and a half days.

Gen. McDowell's first order is dated at San Francisco, July 19. It orders that all seagoing passengers and baggage are to be searched for arms, and that the officers of steamers must make arrangements to protect their vessels.

The work on the new monitor Camanche, at San Francisco, progresses steadily, and already the immense proportions of the vessel begin to show themselves.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* of the 20th, says:

Two days ago there appeared in this journal a letter from Dan. Showalter, in Texas, to some rebel friend in Mazatlan, and published in the *Times* of that city, from which it was copied. If any proof were needed this is sufficient to show two things, viz: That rebels reside in Mazatlan, and that small facilities or express accommodations exist, by means of which rebels on the other side communicate with rebels on this side the continent. Again, it is understood that official information has been received in this city to the effect that a party of Confederates at Guaymas have organized for the purpose of seizing the steamer Oregon, doubtless for the purpose of converting her into a pirate. It has been known for a long time that the Mexican towns on the shores of the Gulf of California abound with secessionists. It was dangerous in Mazatlan last year for a Union man to express his sentiments. The Oregon steamer plies regularly between San Francisco and those Mexican ports. There is a regular mail service between, by the steamer. There is therefore offered every facility for communication between the secessionists hereabouts and their friends in the rebel States. Everything known here which may prove of advantage to the rebels, can be forwarded them through the public mail.

—Prof. Silliman, on the 10th ult., was at Santa Catalina Island, examining the mines. He goes next to the Colorado, whence he will return, via Los Angeles, to San Francisco.

—At a recent wedding in Arizona, the bridegroom was in his shirt sleeves, and the bride in her morning dress. The census taker performed the ceremony, and a big bucket of rye whisky furnished the staple of the wedding feast.

—Governor Goodwin, of Arizona, has relocated the capital at Prescott, on Granite Creek, and has appointed the 18th of July as the day for holding an election for a delegate to Congress and for members of the first Territorial Legislature.

—Amusements are brisk at San Francisco. Wheatleigh is at Maguire's Opera House, and was honored one evening by the presence of Gen. McDowell and staff and Gov. Lowe and suite.... Miss Richings' opera troupe are doing finely.... At the Metropolitan Theatre, on the 21st, the Lion of St. Marc was played with a very strong cast—Julia Dean Hayne, Annette Ince, J. H. Taylor, Mrs. Emily Jordan and Mrs. Judah appearing in it. There are four other theaters in full blast in the city.

## A SINGULAR STORY.

### Melancholy Death of a Wisconsin Soldier's Wife.

[From the Boston Journal, 13th.]

The citizens of Berkshire county are just now excited over a sudden and singular death which occurred in Lanesboro on Tuesday. A boy giving the name of Henry E. Goodwin recently made application to the Briggs Iron Works for work, and, although they were not in need of help, he pleaded so hard that employment was readily given him. His superior intelligence, modesty, and freedom from profanity and coarseness, and his great industry, all conspired to win the favor of his employers, who spoke of it to several gentlemen of the village, who also became interested in his appearance. Shortly after commencing work he was taken ill, and repaired to Munson's Hotel, where, in order to be apart from the other boarders, he had made a bed in the garret. The care he received was not the best, and the patient grew rapidly worse, when a physician was finally sent for, who wished to examine his bowels to see if they were bloated, but Henry objecting, the doctor did not insist. The next day he was worse, and on Monday the doctor found his case hopeless. He being insensible the doctor made an examination of his bowels, and discovered that his patient *was a woman*. During the night the patient continued insensible or deranged and died at seven o'clock Tuesday morning.

An inquest was held, at which it was ascertained that the deceased worked about a week for a Mr. Barton in Dalton, at farming, then came to Pittsfield and worked for Amos Shepardson, farming, at $1.50 a day, four days, but left as she could not do haying. She then applied for work at the Iron Works in Lanesboro', and with the sad result narrated above. The Pittsfield *Eagle* says that everywhere she conducted herself with extreme modesty and propriety, and showed great industry. From letters found among her effects, she appears to have been the wife of Leeman Underhill, a soldier or officer in Battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, lately stationed at Fort Jackson, near New Orleans. The letters are addressed "Dear Julia and Children." The first ones speak of having sent her money, with some doubt in one case whether it was honestly delivered. The late ones speak of want, not having been paid, sickness, &c., and at least intimate a request for more money. She sent money away at two different times at least—probably to her husband, and perhaps to her children; and there seems little doubt that she assumed her disguise in order to procure more remunerative pay, and died from overexertion for those she loved. Her conduct throughout appears to have been beyond reproach. A fine bowie knife, ground very sharp, was found among her effects, and was doubtless intended for defense against insult. From passages in the letters, we infer that she may have been a native of Maine and removed to Wisconsin.

## THE REBEL PRESS.

## The Situation at Mobile.

### THE RICHMOND PRESS ON NORTHERN POLITICS.

MOBILE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 10.]

Assuming the correctness of the facts telegraphed from Mobile, the conclusion is inevitable—a traitor has delivered up to the enemy a powerful Confederate fortress, one of the chief defenses of Mobile harbor, garrisoned by six hundred men and provisioned for six months—delivered it up after a few hours' shelling, and contrary to the express command of his superior officers—delivered it up with all its garrison and stores, and a powerful armament, which has, of course, been turned against the other defences of the city and harbor. It is a black infamy.

This is the first case of surrender of any post, large or small, by a Confederate officer to the enemy, in which the marks and signs of treason are unmistakable—if the dispatch is true. New Orleans looked bad; yet there was nothing which might not possibly bear the explanation of criminal improvidence, on the part of the Government, before the event, and a too nervous fear, when the time came, of exposing a rich city to shot and shell. The surrender of Cumberland Gap was still worse; yet drunkenness or incompetence or both combined, may be and have been supposed as a kind of poor palliation. On the whole, the very mildest theory of that transaction was painful, and the less said about it the better.

But here what is to be said? Col Charles Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment, is placed in command of that fine work; sees Fort Powell, a minor fortification, abandoned and blown up (why we do not yet know); finds that the defense of the harbor depends now upon his own post and that of Fort Morgan. He is "repeatedly telegraphed" by a superior officer on shore to hold on to his fort; but after a few shells have fallen upon it—without any communication of his purpose to the commanding General—on the "same night"—that is, the night of the 7th—this Col. Anderson was on board the Yankee fleet "arranging terms of capitulation."

And now comes another singular part of this performance, as we find it on the dispatch. That document mentions very often the name of Gen. Page, and is apparently prepared with a view to produce the impression that this Gen. Page used great exertions to prevent the surrender. Gen. Page's "attention was attracted by signal guns" at the fort. Gen. Page inquired by signal what his (Anderson's) purpose was. Then Gen. Page repeatedly telegraphed "hold on to your fort." Gen. Page "visited Fort Gaines that same night," and found that Anderson was on board the Yankee fleet. Now was Gen. Page's time to act, if ever; and the dispatch tells us that he did act; he "relieved Anderson of his command," and left peremptory orders for him, "on his return," not to surrender. On his return? Why was the traitor ever to be permitted to return? His superior officer was on the spot; found that he was with the enemy, and relieved him on the spot—did he not then give the command to some other officer? Did he not order that officer to keep Anderson out of the fort, as he was out, and to let him stay among his Yankee friends and surrender his own carcass only? And if not, why not? And who is Gen. Page? We never heard of him before. The commanding General at Mobile is understood to be Gen. Maury; why do not we hear one word of him, and so very much of Page.

Of course it is out of the question to take it for granted, the perfect accuracy of a first press dispatch, and especially from Mobile. More light will be shed upon that dark transaction in a few days, and neither treachery nor cowardice is to be hastily attributed to officers of the Confederate army; but as the matter appears to stand now, upon the information which has come to hand, Colonel Charles Anderson appears to have committed a disgraceful treason. Gen. Page to have behaved in a manner yet quite unexplained, and Gen. Maury to have done nothing at all.

The capitulation of Fort Gaines may probably be followed by the reduction of Fort Morgan also, and, if so, the enemy will then be nearly in as favorable position for besieging the place as they were in respect to Charleston, after taking the batteries on the north end of Morris Island. Mobile is not even yet besieged; and has probably the means still of efficient defense, but the reduction of all the outer forts may place the city within reach of shells, and then Mobile will have a taste of the Yankees' peculiar style of warfare, as already experienced at Charleston, Atlanta, Petersburg and Fredericksburg—when they can not actually besiege a town to scatter and burn its houses over the heads of its peaceful inhabitants, in order to reconcile them to the "Union of their fathers." The defense of the place now may cost much more fighting, by reason of the loss of the outer forts; so that the capitulation of Fort Gaines, "to save the effusion of blood," may, as usual in such cases, cause the effusion of ten times as much blood—but then it will not be Colonel Anderson's.

SCENES AT A FLAG OF TRUCE.

IN THE TRENCHES, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., August 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch:

As you have been furnished with accounts of our brilliant "little affair" of Saturday last by abler writers than your humble servant, I will not undertake to give another description of the day's performances; but if you deem these scraps from my note book of any interest to yourself or readers they are respectfully submitted. Early yesterday morning (Monday) a truce was granted the Yankees for the purpose of burying their dead, who were lying just in front of our works in heaps; and already the fumes from their black and swollen corpses were rendering our position almost "untenable"—more so by far than could their artillery and Minie muskets. Accordingly, at five a. m., firing along the line was suspended, and operations began. Curiosity caused the men of both sides to cluster on their respective sides of the flag, and officers and men who had so long opposed each other at more respectful distances were brought face to face and side by side in front of the yawning chasm, which had proved fatal to a few of our noble boys.

The crater now is the resting place of a large number of Yankees—black and white—and is, to all appearances, nearly as before the explosion, having been filled up and levelled. The Yankees who were killed within our lines, or rather to the rear of our lines, are buried together in a ravine, and their graves occupy a very considerable space of ground. Their total number of killed, black and white, will foot up between 700 and 800. After carefully examining, with a sick heart, this upheaved funeral pyre of our brave boys, I crossed to the front, and though I have seen many of our battle-fields, never did I witness such a horribly sickening sight. From the top of our works for a very considerable distance, lay the swollen, black and putrid masses of what were, but a few hours before, Union soldiers. In many places the bodies were lying across each other, negro and white barely distinguishable save by their uniforms and hair. In one place I noticed the unmistakable [illegible] of one rotting corpse resting across another wearing a Captain's uniform, who had owned a large sandy beard. Among these corpses there were some six or eight of our own gallant Southerners, who had been thrown over by the explosion. The flag, as is the custom, was planted midway between the opposing lines, and officers of all grades, and men, walked freely about on their respective sides, and we were glad to see that many of our officers refused to encourage that impudent communicative trait which the Yankees endeavored, as usual, to display. I noticed particularly one Yankee Major who exerted himself especially to become familiar with an artillery Major of our army. By way of initiating himself into the good graces of our rebel Major, and proving that he wished to be most friendly, the Yankee drew from under his coat a bottle marked "Cognac," at the same time tapping his new acquaintance familiarly on the shoulder, when the following dialogue ensued:

Yankee Major—"I say, Major, here is something 'extray'; I guess we can take a friendly nip."

Rebel Major—"I am obliged to you, sir, but I can not take a friendly nip with you."

Yank.—"Oh, pshaw, Major, lay aside your prejudices; I assure you it's prime good."

Reb.—"I do not doubt it in the least, but I do not wish to drink with you, sir."

Yank.—"Well, now, Major, I guess if you and me had the settlement of this war, we could soon step aside and have the thing all right, with the dice."

Reb.—"I should not be satisfied, sir, to rest the fate of the Confederacy upon the chances of the dice. I prefer the mode of settlement *you* have seen fit to adopt—that of fighting it out."

Yank.—"I guess, Major, you fellows went on the principle of not shooting a white man when you could kill a nigger, hey!"

Reb.—"You are much mistaken; we always try when we get the blacks and whites together, to kill the whites and catch the negroes."

Yank.—"Well, now, I hold that a white man is better than a nigger."

Reb.—"So do we, sir; but it depends altogether upon *who the white man is*. Though it seems that you regard them all alike."

Yank., (changing the subject)—"Major, I guess some of your friends would like a 'nip;' won't you ask them up?"

Reb—"Thank you, Major, if I see any one hunting for liquor I'll send him up", and, touching his cap respectfully, our rebel mixed in with the crowd. I noticed a regular specimen of a New York upstart striding about over the fields with a stage stride, hands rammed down in the pockets of his loose sack. His uniform denoted the surgeon. Stepping to a coarse looking Major, in blue, he bawled out, "Ah, Hescher, my boy, how d'ye do?" His manner was so New Yorky and disgusting that I did not think it all probable any thing good could emanate from his brainless skull; so I moved on. Near the flag stood a particularly interesting group, evidently "done up" for inspection. I asked who these animals were, and ascertained that the one on the left, a little, stiff, dried up man, in a large blue sack, with straggling hair, about the color of a rotten rope, and eyes about the color of spoiled oysters, was General White, the same who surrendered Harper's Ferry to us on a certain occasion—so the Yankees told me. To his right stood, looking as though it was the occasion of one of his famous matinee entertainments, the former dancing-master, now General Ferrero. His fondness for dress has not forsaken him, for he looked as nice as a frizzly-headed Bowery boy. The time is not far distant, I hope, when he may be called upon to "trip the light fantastic toe" to the rear, to the music of our guns. Next him stood a tall, lean, cadaverous man, who resembled an ostentatious tombstone, set up by some afflicted wife six weeks before her second marriage in memory of her departed first. He wore his whiskers *a la militaire*, cut close, as was his hair. His eyes were of that peculiar color which it is impossible to describe. But I once saw a valuable dog which was being practiced upon by an optician for a disease called the "hooks." His eyes closely resembled those of this General Potter. They were truly the meanest, most sneaking eyes I have ever seen, and a mouth which resembled the opening to a sepulchre, were the only features worthy of note. How proud it made me feel to turn my head toward our own works, on the frank, open countenances of our own Hill, Johnston, Mahone and Saunders, so plainly dressed that it would have been impossible to have recognized them but for their bearing. But enough; I have written more than you care to read, much less publish.

Yours, KEY.

A SAMPLE OF REBEL BILLINGSGATE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 12.]

Whatever may turn out to be the meaning of the fact, the fact itself begins to shine out clear—that Abraham Lincoln is lost; that he will never be President again; not even President of the Yankee remnant of States, to say nothing of the whole six and thirty—or how many are there, counting "Colorado" and "Idaho" and other Yahoo commonwealths lately invented? The obscene ape of Illinois is about to be deposed from the Washington purple, and the White House will echo to his little jokes no more. It is in no spirit of exultation we contemplate this coming event; for Abraham has been a good Emperor for us; he has served our turn; his policy has settled, established, and made irrevocable, the separation of the old Union into nations essentially foreign; and we may be almost sorry to part with him. He was, in the eyes of all mankind, an unanswerable argument for our secession; he stood there a living justification, seven feet high, of the steadfast resolution of these States, to hold no more political communion with a race capable, not only of producing such a being, but of making it a ruler and king.

Certainly his elevation to that position astonished the world; but it amused nobody so much as the creature himself; he knew he was neither rich nor rare, and wondered how the devil he got there, or as he expressed it himself the other day to a Canadian editor, "it seems to be strange that I, a boy born, as it were in the woods, should be *drifted into the apex of this* great event." Why strange? One may be drifted into any apex, if he only embarks upon a chain of circumstances; and those who sneer at Abraham's figure, are desired to observe that Noah's ark did actually drift to an apex; and it contained, together with every other beast after his kind a pair of baboons. If they drifted to an apex, so may he. However that may be, he is certainly now about to come down, even to be dragged or kicked down. The prognostications of last spring were infallible—that "the rebellion" must be crushed this year—at least very signal and decisive successes must be gained over it—or else the war could no longer be carried on under Lincoln's Government; let what might come of the war and the Union, he would get no more armies to fling into the red pit of Virginia for slaughter.

Now to put aside, for the present, the total loss of what Yankees fondly believed to be their conquests in the Trans Mississippi; pretermitting, also, the dead lock to which Sherman's army has been brought, with all Kentucky, Tennessee, and the half of Georgia lying between him and his own country—and looking only to this most colossal invasion of Virginia with three huge armies all bound at once for Richmond—the thing is over. Grant's army is rapidly going away from our front at Petersburg, and returning to Washington and elsewhere. Of course Grant will not put up a notice on the shore of the Appomattox that he hereby abandons his enterprise; neither will Stanton officially notify that the armies of "the Union" are found wholly unable to advance one yard out the protection of their ships, and therefore they discontinue the campaign with a loss of one hundred and fifty thousand killed, wounded and missing. This would be unreasonable to expect; nevertheless, the enterprise is abandoned; and this is necessarily, so far as Lincoln is concerned, a final abandonment; Richmond is no more to hear the roar of Yankee siege guns under that potentate's reign.

One cannot but arrive at this conclusion from several indications; from the greatly increasing excitement at the North touching the Chicago Convention, which is to nominate a Democratic President; from the daring violence with which some newspapers counsel resistence in arms against the draft of half a million of men; and from the singular movements of some of Lincoln's own Black Republican supporters in the Washington Congress, as yesterday detailed in the *Examiner*. They waited for the moment when their sovereign's fortunes were declining from their "apex" to give him a treacherous shove down the hill. Two of his most vehement and efficient allies, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House "Committee on the Rebellious States," Wade, of Ohio, and Winter Davis, of Maryland, give him this blow under the fifth rib. They present, in their official capacity, what almost amounts to a legal impeachment, save in matter of form, against their fond and too indulgent master, now tottering to his fall; charge him with arrogance, usurpation, knavery, in withholding his assent to a bill touching the future status of these Confederate States—a matter which, though of small importance to us, is of the deepest moment it seems, in that country; inasmuch as he has a plan of his own for readmitting States to the Union on the application of one-tenth of her population; and this would, they say, give him the control of the Presidential election. So they informed him that an election carried by this artifice must be resisted; and that he is inaugurating a civil war for the Presidency. If Grant had only taken Richmond, would they have dared to set their names to such a document as this? All the world suddenly, within one week, in short, since the blow up of the campaign at Petersburg, seems to feel instinctively that Abraham's game is played, and the New York *Herald* at once calls for a National Convention, at Buffalo, to nominate some other men instead of the baboon of Illinois and the tailor of Tennessee; and finds that "the very winds have been whispering it for weeks"—that is for two weeks, since the Petersburg blow-up. Ah, the Emperor is a fallen tree; no bird of the air will ever again feather its nest under his branches; a dying gorilla, against whom the smallest cur can lift up its leg.

## WISCONSIN NEWS.

• Owing to the drought and chinch bug, crops in the lower Wisconsin valley are very light. Wheat generally was hardly worth cutting. Corn promises to make a fair crop. Pieces that were poorly tended will be as good, if not better, than that that was worked well. Chinch bug will work on tox tall or other grass before they will attack corn.

—A correspondent from Muscoda writes that that town has been terribly scourged by a disease that the doctors can neither name nor heal. Up to the middle of last week, there had been thirty deaths within five weeks, and the disease was still raging. It had confined its attacks to children till lately, but a few cases had appeared among some of the most estimable adults, with a probability that some or all of them will die. One family lost three children—all they had; another five—leaving only one.

—The Appleton *Motor* has quite a story of a well on fire belonging to a Mr Silas [illegible], half a mile west of that place. The well had been in use fifteen years. It was only twenty-seven feet deep and gave out owing to the dry weather. The owner bored down with a post auger some four feet, when a great roaring and rumbling was heard, and gas rushed up with great violence. On the suggestion of a neighbor it was set on fire, and burned with such [illegible] that it was difficult to extinguish it. The gas has but little odor and smells more like [illegible] than sulphuretted hydrogen. It would be wonderful if oil is found on boring deeper.

—The Fon du Lac *Reporter* says [illegible] Averill, wife of George Averill of [illegible], was thrown from a carriage in the terrible thunder storm of July 31st, and died from her injuries last week. The accident took place west of the city.

—The Janesville *Gazette* says a clerk in a jewelry establishment in that city received a letter to the effect that his uncle in Germany had died and left him one hundred thousand dollars.

—The Polk county *Press* says a piece of native copper weighing four pounds was lately found near Wolf Creek, and it thinks the copper mines will yet be developed in Polk and Burnett counties. Polk has furnished her men to raise under the last call.

—Lead ore in the Southwestern portion of Wisconsin sells at a very high figure. The Dodgeville *Chronicle* says $95 a thousand has been paid there. The Shullsburg *Local* says mineral is selling at $100 a thousand there. The Galena *Gazette* speaks of a late sale at Potosi at $105. Miners get $[illegible] a day, and talk of asking $2.50. Millions of pounds of the ore have been sold in years past for less than one-tenth of this.

☞ A fire broke out in Peters' Saw Mill, Grant street, Quebec, and spread with great rapidity, till some forty houses were destroyed. Two entire blocks of buildings formed by the intersection of St. Valier, Fleury, St. Dominique, Grant, and [illegible] streets, were destroyed. Several houses were pulled down in order to prevent the fire from communicating with other blocks. Most of the buildings consumed were composed of brick. Loss estimated at $200,000.

☞ The "Democratic" party clamor for peace. For the first months of the rebellion they controlled both the rebellion and the government. Why did they not make peace then? They clamor for compromise. Why did they not compromise then? They had the President of the United States—Buchanan—and of the Confederacy—Davis. They had a majority in our Senate, and a unanimous vote in the rebel Senate. They had a majority in our House, and the whole of the rebel House. Why did they not make peace? Will some "Union Peace" Democrat [illegible]

## New Advertisements.


S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.
Address all orders to DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS
Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Western Agents.

To Clear the House of Flies,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FOR SALE—U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. [illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of all Sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

AURORA SEMINARY, FOR BOTH SEXES. Its 6th year opens August 29. For Circulars address G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

Cancer can be Cured. [illegible]

WANTED—$100 per Month. [illegible]



CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.


# Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

THE NEWS.

FROM MOBILE.

Latest from Farragut's Operations—His Congratulatory Order—The Captured Rebel Steamer—Rebel News via Richmond.